WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREVI.

VOL. IV NO. 197 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter, 1824.

BOMBAY—Branch: Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,663.
RESERVE FUNDS f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774.
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies.	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djocja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places. South Africa-America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commander,	Tons	Arrival	Depar ture
*Yamagata Maru	Y Matsuda	3807	21st Oct.	22nd Oct.
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	3995	26th Oct.	8th Nov,
Tosa Maru	N. Wada	5622	8th Nov.	13th Nov.
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3817	13th Nov.	25th Nov
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda	6074	23rd Nov	5th Dec.

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	SMETEARS.	TONS.
22nd Oct. ..	CHINA	7,952
29th ,, ..	MALWA*	10,941
5th November .	DELTA	8,097
12th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,, ..	DEVANHA	8,092
26th ,, ..	NARKUNDA*	16,118
3rd December .	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th ,, ..	MOREA	10,890
24th ,, ..	MANTUA*	10,902
31st ,, ..	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th Jan. ..	CHINA ..	7,952
14th ,, ..	KIAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,, ..	NALDERA* ..	15,825
28th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
4th Feb. ..	EGYPT† ..	7,941
11th ,, ..	DELTA ..	8,097
18th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
25th ,, ..	MOREA ..	10,890

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } * Through steamers from Australia.
†EGYPT Through Steamers from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About		
14th November ..	MANDALA	8,246
28th ,, ..	NEVASA	9,071
11th December ..	NEURALIA	9,082
15th ,, ..	MERKARA	8,285

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921 ..		
21st October ..	MANTUA	Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
18th November ..	NALDERA	
30th December ..	MALWA	
1922		
27th Jan. ..	NARKUNDA	
24th Feb. ..	MANTUA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	—
19th Oct.	TAROBA	East & S Africa
20th ,,	BANKERA	Karachi & P. Gulf,
21st ,,	LHASA	Karachi direct.
24th ,,	LINGA	Karachi ports.
3rd Nov.	VASNA	Busrch direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks.
Canadian Spinmaker	—	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival.	Departure.
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	11th Octr.	22nd Octr
Aiyo Maru	T. Inoue.	14th Octr.	25th Octr
Kosado Maru	N. Yanagi	29th ,,	23rd Nov
Malay Maru	Y Saito	18th Nov.	30th ,,

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	8,906,520

DIRECTORS:
1. Seth Mangaldas G. Parekh, M.L.A.
2. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas C.I.E., M.B.E.
3. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
4. Seth Shoorji Vallabhdas.
5. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
6. Manubhai Rangildas, Esq.
7. Seth Chamanlal G. Pareka.
8. Seth Jesinghbhai Ujamshi.
9. Seth Jivanlal Girdharlal.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal Mody. No. 50-52. Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakhs will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—
Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar.
Bombay No. 2.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS
FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

126, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES

A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department.
GEO. BROWN General Manager

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest Rates of Premium in India, Liberal Policy Terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to—

P. BANERJEA.,
Secretary

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P., Berar and C. I
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Chief of Agents,	or The Secretary,
D. SEN & Co.,	309, Bow Bazar
1, Chowringhee,	Street, Calcutta
Calcutta.	

Agency Applications Invited.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.
(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
Particulars on application. Trade only.

Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ,, ...	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP ,, ...	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company, WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

CALCUTTA, Tata Sons Ltd.
KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
MADRAS J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
SINGAPORE, Malcolm Beranger and Co., Ltd.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durege and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labroor Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Incorporated in India 1907.

MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity o your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENTS.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
C. N. MADHAVA ROW
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building.
69, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH.
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness **Permanency**

NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of 4 per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One lakh.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
AT WHICH TO PUT UP IS THE
RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Churney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine.
and
BILLIARD TABLES.
Churney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER for whole or Half-day work. Apply personally. N. F. SHETT, Girgaon Back Road.
A R1680

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER for Grant Road Dispensary. Apply Box No. 7334, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1714

WANTED—An experienced ARCHITECTURAL DRAUFTSMAN. Good salary to a qualified man. Apply to Messrs. CONTRACTOR KANGA & CO., 31, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R1713

WANTED—AGENTS on Liberal Commission to sell SHARES of prospective Lime business. Apply enclosing one anna stamp to:—THE PIONEER ENTERPRISERS, Sylhet, Assam
C.9264

ASSISTANTS REQUIRED for the China, Glass and Turnery Departments. Experience essential. Good prospects. Apply to BRANCH MANAGER, Army Navy Stores; also experienced PACKERS for the above Departments.
A C11135

WANTED—An experienced and qualified ENGINEER for a Cotton Mill near Calcutta. The applicant must have thorough knowledge of cotton mill machinery, both spinning and weaving and experience of electrical installations. Good salary to a really qualified man. Free quarters and other privileges attached to cotton mill service will be allowed. All applications should reach on or before the 12th November, 1921, to Box No. 7326, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1686

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—ENGAGEMENT as Assistant Chemist or as Office Manager in some well organised chemical works or factory by an energetic Bengalee graduate, high class references. Apply stating terms Box No. 7331, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1705

AN ALIGARH GRADUATE with long teaching and Secretarial experience seeks TUTION or any other suitable position. Apply Box No. 7325, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1684

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET for Vegetarian Hindoos, nice flats, also motor garages, opposite Gamdevi Temple. See the owner at premises between 4 to 6 p.m. or VALLJEE'S SHAMJI SHOP, Mulji Jetha Market.
C R1568

TO BE LET—Two commodious GODOWNS in Danda Mansion, New Chinch Bunder Road, in close proximity of Dana Bunder and Bhat Bazar. For rent, etc. please inquire of BHAIYA in the same building.
C R 1632

BALLARD ESTATE, small office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. Four office blocks on each floor of net area, 2,210 square feet, 1,800 feet, 2,090 square feet, and 1,850 square feet. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1666

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

WANTED—A 3 to 3½ tons MOTOR LORRY for goods new or second-hand in working order. Apply to DAYABHAI VASANJI & SONS, Princess Street, Vithaldas Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 3472.
JA R1682

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Brand New English VICTORIA, Fuller's make Bristol Apply JEHANGIR LELINVALA, next to the Hind Brittania Litho Press, Girgaum, Gaiwadi.
J R1689

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MIRACLES OF ASTROLOGY.—The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The PREMIER ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Chodavaram, Vizag District.
L R1597

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—Ambitious young men to apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER" post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, RAJKOT.
M R1665

FINANCIAL.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A LOAN of £20,000 by a business man repayable in one month. Good interest offered. Apply Box No. 7328, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R1692

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WATER STORAGE TANK W. I. in sound condition 16 ft. by 4 ft. by 4 ft. Apply SECRETARY, Union Bank of India, Apollo Street, Fort.
T R1706

OIL ENGINES by Ruston and Hornsby, Flour and Oil Mills, Disintegrators, Lathes, German Paper Washers for Ginning Factories, Shafting, Pulleys, etc., for immediate delivery. Apply ERUCH D. ENGINEER & CO., Two Tanks, Bombay.
T R1693

SUIT length of Kashmir home-spun woollen Tweed 7¼ yards by 24 in., similar to Scotch or Irish, any shade, Re. 11. Samples for As. 4. Pattu Hat, any shade, Hamburg, Rs. 2-8. Terai, Re. 2-4. Ladies' Sambhur or brown colour leather bag embd. in coloured wool on either side, floral or antique design 10in. by 10 in., Re. 2-4. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, KASHMIR.
T R1493

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFICIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that E. S. SANJANA, R. R. RELE and F. C. FERNANDEZ have no connection whatsoever with the International Trade Developer Inc. of Chicago, U.S.A. The public will therefore be governed accordingly. Further Mr. P. N. MODY with offices at 315, Hornby Road, Fort, has been appointed the Agent for The International Trade Developer Inc. for the Bombay Presidency.

(Sd.) A. H. CARPENTER.
R1692

NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE No. 472 for 30 shares Nos. 33376-33405 of the Sara-Sirajganj Railway Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Lila dhar Rattansey in the Company's books, has been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby cautioned against accepting or dealing with the shares.

Application has been made to the Company for the issue of a fresh Certificate and meanwhile the holder or finder of the lost or mislaid Certificate is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

LILADHAR RATTANSEY,
Mulji Jetha Market,
Gordhan Lane, No. 2, BOMBAY.
R1392

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the MORARJEE GOCULDAS HALL, Kalbadevi, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of October, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Lalji Naranji as a Director.
4. To elect Directors in place of the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Shamaldas and Mr. Kilachand Deochand, who retire by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th October 1921 to 17th November 1921 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NAROTTAM MORARJI AND CO.,
Managing Agents.

Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 17th October, 1921.
C11127

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF FINAL DIVIDEND AND BONUS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL CASH DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per share of Rs. 250 and Rs. 10 per share of Rs. 50 for the year ended 28th February, 1921, and a bonus at the rate of one fully paid-up share of Rs. 50 per share of Rs. 250 and a proportionate fractional coupon per share of Rs. 50 sanctioned by the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on the 19th October, 1921, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 24th October, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days except on Saturdays when they will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on production of the share certificates to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 8th October, 1921.

By order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Henshaw's Buildings,
9, Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 19th October, 1921.
C11145

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE. ESTATE OF ROWLEY STUART THOMSON ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of Rowley Stuart Thomson, late Acting District Traffic Superintendent, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, of Bombay, European, deceased, a bachelor, who died at Bombay on the 1st November, 1920, and Probate of whose Will with effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 10th October, 1921, to William Alban Haig Brown, one of the partners in the firm of Messrs. King King and Co., Bombay, the Executors named in the said Will, power being reserved to Sir Henry Seymour King, K.C.I.E., the other partner in the said firm, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executor at the Office of Messrs. King King and Co., King's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the assets to the persons legally entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1921.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the Executor.
C11149

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO MOTORISTS !

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY of buying motor cars motor cycles and lorries at the WEEKLY AUCTION SALE, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, at 5 p.m., at MOTOR EMPORIUM, LIMITED, "Tankerville," Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
11143

WANTED

WANTED CONTRACTORS for

(1) Filling in land at Elphinstone Road, close to Elphinstone Mills;
(2) Carting earth from Ballard Pier to Elphinstone Road; and
(3) Quarrying earth at Worli Hill and carting same to Elphinstone Road.

Apply personally to ESTATE MANAGER, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail and Co., 375, Hornby Road.
R1713

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that our clients had engaged the services of JAMSHEDJI MERWANJI CONTRACTOR alias ENGINEER for their Pressing Factory at Bodwad in East Khandesh, which was being removed during this year from Bodwad to Khamgaon in Berar. The work of the removal of the said Factory from Bodwad as well as its erection at Khamgaon is left incomplete by the said Jamshedji Merwanji Contractor, who has left our clients' service. The said work is now being carried on by our clients. All persons who have had dealings with the said Jamshedji Merwanji Contractor for and on behalf of our clients are requested therefore to write to our clients or to us on their behalf on all outstanding matters, accounts, etc., and to note that the said Jamshedji Merwanji Contractor is now no longer authorised to act on behalf of our clients in any matter whatsoever.

SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Attorneys for the Hindustan Pressing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
C11139

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits standing in the name of NARAYAN GOVINDJI MANTRI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Retired Artist, residing at Gamdevi without the Fort or Bombay, deceased, for the use and benefits of his minor sons Pandurang Narayan Mantri and Gopal Narayan Mantri and limited until one of them shall have completed the age of 18 years.

(1) Bai MANKUBAI, widow of the said Narayan Govindji Mantri, (2) SHAMRAO RAGHUNATH RAVTE and (3) GAJANAN JUGANNATH CHEMBURKER, all Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Gamdevi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 13th day of October, 1921
Messrs. SABNIS AND GOREGAOKER,
Petitioners Attorneys.
C 11152

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of administration of the property and credits of BALA alias BALWANTRAO alias BALVANTRAI Bhai CHEMBURKER alias CHEMBURKER, a clerk in the office of Messrs. Martin and Harris late of Bombay Somavanshi Kshatriya Pathare Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

BABURAO BALWANTRAO CHEMBURKER, of Bombay Somavanshi Kshatriya Pathare Hindu Inhabitant a Draughtman, residing at Damar Lane, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Eastate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay foresaid this twelfth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 12th day of October, 1921.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys.
C 11151

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits standing in the name of ATMARAM KRISHNA JOSHI, a widower, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, an astrologer, residing at Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

SITARAM KRISHNA JOSHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Priest by profession, residing at Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 13th day of October, 1921.
Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C11147

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VALLIJI MAHOMEDALLY, late of Bombay, Bohra Shia Mahomedan Inhabitant, a minor, residing at Koliwada, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

ADAMJI VALLIJI, of Bombay, Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Landlord, residing at Koliwada, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 13th day of October, 1921.
Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C11146

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTIONS.
Suit No. 1244 of 1921.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed the 19th day of March, 1921.

Summons to answer plaint under Section 27, O. V'rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

MARY SEVERINA DE SOUZA PINTO, of Felicie Xavier Pinto of Goa Christian Inhabitant, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff

Vs.

FELICIE XAVIER, PINTO, of Goa personally working for gain in Bombay at present temporarily residing at Motervade Bardez Goa, Portugues India .....Defendant.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

WHEREAS the above named Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement viz:

The plaintiff prays that it may be declared that she is solely entitled to the sum of Rs. 1,300 mentioned in the plaint herein under the deposit receipt of the Karachi Bank Ltd. mentioned in the said plaint that the defendant may be restrained from obtaining payment of the said sum of Rs. 1,300 from the said Bank that the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 360 as mentioned in the plaint with interest thereon and the costs of this suit you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 8th day of November 1921, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITTNESS SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 28th day of April, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAWAR.
for Prothonotary.

E. J. DAWAR.
The 28th day of April, 1921.
Messrs. MANTRI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C11150

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RUSTOMJI FRAMJI KERAWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Mongini Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Foras tenure, containing by admeasurement 7,076 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 12045, E/12023, 12050, 4/EA/12023, 12060, 12126, 12075, and New Survey Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 6B, 6C, 6D, 6E—2927, and 1A and 3—2928, all which premises are situate at Delisle Road, Worli, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing G Ward Nos. 1893, 1895, 1899, 1900 and 1902 and Street Nos. 889, 891, 895, 896 and 898, and are bounded on the East by the property of the Pearl Mills, on the West partly by public passage, partly by the property of Daveram Keshawji and partly by a Globe Mill passage, on the South partly by public passage and partly by a property of K. N. Mehta and on the North partly by Globe Mills passage and partly by the property of Pearl Mills.

Dated this 19th day of October, 1921.
KHANDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11148

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TAILORS, OUTFITTERS AND PRIVATE USERS.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN, SILK AND COTTON PIECE GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Apollo Street Post Office, Fort, on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. L. C. Miranda and Co., Tailors and outfitters of Bake House Lane, Fort, who had purchased the goods from the Auction Sales and have failed to take delivery of the same.

Remnants of woollen, silk and Cotton piecegoods.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

192, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF SMOKING PIPES, HABERDASHERY (PARIS GARTERS., GARTERS, FISH HOOKS, GLASS BEADS ZINC CHLORIDE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

10 parcels smoking pipes.
About 12,000 yards cotton webbing 400 lbs. hemp balls.

On account and risk of S. Mahomed Shafi Mohomed Rafi:—

1 case Haberdashery (Paris garters).

On account and risk of Nurmahomed Haji Suleman Bhimdiwalla:—

1 case garters.

By order of the Insurance Office concerned:—

4 cases glass beads.
6 casks zinc chloride.
8 casks zinc chloride.

On account and risk of Messrs. A. Pranjiwandas and Co.:—

1 parcel flouncing.
6 parcels printed voiles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd day of October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandra, Acharia Road on the Sea side, valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass and crockery, table and hanging lamps, sideboard, crockery stands, carpets, China matting, cane furniture, writing tables, book cases, single and double bedstead, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, one large chival glass with side drawers, English ice box, aluminium utensils, valuable garden pots, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, tennoys, etc., etc. The property of T. S. Fisher, Esq., Deputy Accountant General Secretariat.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd October 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 rubber-tyred landaulette.
1 bay waler horse.
An English rubber tyred self driving spider mail phaeton with hood and dicky for the syce.
A bay country bred 14-1- six years old and brass mounted harness.

AUCTION SALE OF W. I. SCRAPS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 27th instant sell by Public Auction at p.m. (B. T.), at Foras Road Municipal Workshop.

A large lot of W. I. Scrap.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SMALL BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Chairman of the Bombay War Relief Fund. Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on Thursday the 27th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S T.) at the compound of the Museum on account and risk of the last purchaser in auction the following:—

The materials of sheds recently sold in auction and which has not been yet removed by the last purchaser.
The site should be cleared away of the materials within 4 days.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 20th October, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY YULE VILLA, at 36, Reynold's Road, near Byculla Club, next to Young Men Christian Association Property.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhoy Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors for Bai Jamabai Dharsey Jivraj, and on account and risk of mortgagors Khalid Samsudin Anvari, Guiammahomed Karmaly Boga and Ebrahim Fazil Visram by their power of Sale given in mortgage deed of 27th September, 1920. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction this day FRIDAY, 21st October, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on site all that piece of land of Improvement Trust with buildings thereon situated at Plot No. 36, Reynolds Road, admeasuring 982 square yards of Collector New Survey No. 3527, and bounded on the East by Plot 38 of Abdul Kader Haji Esmail Gool Mahmed, West Plot 34 of Y. M. C. A. property, North by service passage, South by Reynolds Road, and registered in Municipality under E Ward No. 4101 (3) and Street No. 36.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Matubhoy Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, Bell Lane, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, the 22nd October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Imperial Mansion, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

SALE of Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furnitures by well-known Makers, Glassware, Platedwares, Crockery, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 22nd October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Imperial Mansion, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, the following furnitures such as drawing room suites, dining tables and chairs, single and double beds, mirror-door almyrahs, dinner service, writing and dressing tables, fancy cupboards and teapoys, glasswares, electro-platedwares, crockery, etc.

The property of Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., M.I.E.E.

Furniture is on view and Catalogues are published.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATEDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARES, ETC.

Under instructions from H. L. Aspden, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY 23rd October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Sandhurst House, Apollo Pier, the following consisting of drawing room suites, cabinets, teak and blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double beds bedstove, gramophone with records; electro-platedwares, glasswares, etc., etc.

The furniture is on view and catalogues are published.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF TIN PLATE CASES AND LOOSE TIN PLATES BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction This Day, FRIDAY, 21st October, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Grain Depot, "L" Shed, Mazagon, the following:—

A large quantity of tin plate cases and a large quantity of loose tin plates.

A deposit of 50 per cent. or cash if required shall be paid at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

Goods not removed within 14 days from the day of sale will be sold off on account and at the risk of the buyers without giving them any further notice.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Italian First Class Marble Statuary and Electric Light fittings.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 24th October, 1921, and each subsequent day at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the premises opposite the Imperial Bank of India, Apollo Street, a choice collection of Italian statuary representating Four Seasons:—Autumn, Spring, Winter and Summer; Group of playing children on green marble column, "The Dancing Girl," and "Poetry," for electrical fittings, Vanity pairs of cups and urns for gate, Birds Baths Fountains Statues representing motherhood. The Nail, Bathing, Dressing, Dancing and many other subjects besides white and coloured columns also a collection of Electric Chandeliers of Lewis XIV and Lewis XVI style by well known makers of Paris and Vienna, bronze, alabaster, and crystal lamps and fittings for table, wall and cabinet.

The above are works of high class art and are suitable for large country houses and parks.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT HEINS ROAD OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Maneekbai wife of Harivallabhdas Lakhmidas the Mortgager and on account and at the risk of Dhondibai widow of Shaik Chotoo Shaik Oosman and Mahomad Chotoo the Mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 2nd June, 1921 sell by Public Auction on Tuesday 25th October, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 302 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Heins Road, outside the fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 234 and New No. 13759, Old Survey No. 361 and New Survey No. 1/3493 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward No. 4585 (2) and Street No. 240 A.A. and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Mariambai on or towards the West by the property of Nanabhay, on or towards the North by the property of Nanabhoy Parsee and on or towards the South by Sweeper's pasage and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, October 21st, 1921.

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PROFESSION.

Dr. K. K. Ghose, M. B. (Home)
Homeopathic Physician,
43-45, Dadi Shet Agiari Street,
BOMBAY (2)
Consultation Hours:
8 A.M. to 11 A.M. 4 P.M. to 8 P.M.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, Hummam Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4079.

AUCTION SALE OF 198 BAGS WHEAT. IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 2598 of 1921.
B. B. and C. I. Railway Company
vs.
Rishiram Jagdishprasad and another.
Pursuant to the Judges order made by the High Court in the above suit and under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. Messrs. Menesse and Co., will sell by Public Auction This Day, Friday, the 21st October, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Station, Carnac Bridge.—
198 bags Wheat booked under Saharanpur to Carnac Bridge Inv. No. 5, R. R. No. 6715 of 18-5-1921.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the goods being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT STORES ETC., AT B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY CO., SCRAP YARD MAHALAKSHMI.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th and THURSDAY, the 10th November, 1921, at 1 p.m., at the Railway boy's Store Depot, Mahalkshmi.
A quantity of Railway Plants Stores, etc., etc., consisting of India Rubber Scrap drums kegs, files, lamps of sorts, old split and bent rail pieces, leather scrap cast and wrought iron, and steel scrap of sorts, wood, locks old, old sleeper transvere and miscellaneous other stores.
In the case of the lots to be sold by weight the material, will be weighed as soon as possible after the auction is over, and will be in the stores yard, at the risk of the purchasers.
Purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots, which may be notified at the Auction.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be res ponsible for their safe custody and the goods, will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.
A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard, will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st October, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)
Starting To-morrow at this Palatial Picture House a splendid Swadeshi Photo-drama that the Gods would delight in Seeing!
"SOOLOCHNA"
The Immortal Episode from the Ramayan; the Master Achievement of Hindoostan Film Company.
Here's a dazzling, fascinating, devotional Story that one loves to see—one loves to see again—and to which one loves ruminate over for months to come.
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road.)

LAST CHANCE
TO SEE
THE SIXTH PICTURE!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present
TO-NIGHT For the Last Time
The Picture-de-Luxe of their "Biggest Seven" Series, starring yet another great personality of the Moving Picture World.
"Dollars and the Woman"
(5 Reels—5000 feet)
A unique Vitagraph Masterpiece starring the incomparable Cinema Queen
ALICE JOYCE.
A Story of a woman's conflict with Love and Lucre,
AN INTENSELY ABSORBING LOVE STORY WITH A TREMENDOUS HUMAN APPEAL.
A DRAMA PULSATING WITH THE NOBLEST EMOTIONS OF LIFE!
A Comedy in the Programme
Four shows To-day at 5-30, 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
New Churney Road.
Commencing Saturday To-morrow
Our Seventh and the Last Mighty Picture of the "Biggest Seven" Series, presenting
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
in Ethel Barrymore's Sensational Stage Success.
"MID-CHANNEL"
(6 Reels—6000 feet)

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
"THE PARISIAN TIGRESS"
"THE PARISIAN TIGRESS"
"THE PARISIAN TIGRESS"
featuring the Winsome
VIOLA DANA.
VIOLA DANA.
VIOLA DANA.
Don't miss the Excelsior Pictures they are as good as the best shown in Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR
The BANDMAN OPERA Co 1921
To-Night Fri. Oct. 21st at 9-30 p. m.
For the First Time in Bombay. The Enormously Successful Musical Revue, from the Vandeville Theatre, London.
"BUZZ BUZZ"
Booking at S. ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m.
After 7 p m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
AND
THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m,
MADAN THEATRES, LD. Presents
THE WORLD'S JUNGLE SERIAL
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
THIS WEEK! THIS WEEK!
3 Further Episodes Nos. 6, 7, & 8.
3 Further Episodes Nos. 6, 7, & 8.
3 Further Episodes Nos. 6, 7, & 8.

THE
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road a few paces from the Parsi Statue
THE
THE BRUTE BREAKER.
The story of a man who broke the spirit of the bullies in a fair fight and won the ove of a maiden who at first resented his quest for her love
SEE
THE BRUTE BREAKER.
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
POPULAR PRICES

FOUR MYSTERIES IN ONE
IN
The Branded Four
A Thrilling Serial
Photoplay
Starring
BEN WILSON
AND
NEVA GERBER
Romance and Love
THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
SHOWS AT, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
CHARLES HUTCHISON
American death—defying Hero of Dare-devil Deed
IN
"DOUBLE ADVENTURE"
A man's fight against great odds for the love o a girl and the protection of her fortune.
FINAL WEEK THREE EPISODES.
EPISODE 13TH BY AIR ANE SEA
" 14TH THE HOUSE IN THE CANYON
" 15TH THE WAGES OF CRIME.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.
NEXT WEEK
BLANCHE SWEET
IN
THAT GIRL MONTANA
A smashing drama, mingling romance, beauty and suspense
TIME
Daily 7. 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS

ELMO
On the Screen of your magnificent Picture Palace.
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present, after an interval a powerful, sensational Triangle Picture
THIS WEEK
"MIGHT AND THE MAN"
(5 Reels 5000 feet)
Featuring the Gentleman—Hercules of the Modern Ages,
ELMO LINCOLN
In a sensational Photodrama of Love and Valour, with
CARMEL MYERS
A Charming Comedy in the Programme
Four Shows To-day 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)
SATURDAY, TO-MORROW!
Our Magnificent Indian Mythological Picture.
"SOOLOCHNA"
an extremely Soul-Stirring Episode from the Ramayan—a monumental achievement of the Hindustan Film Manufacturing Company.
TO-MORROW—TO-MORROW! at the
Globe Cinema.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

DISCOUNTS.

London, 18th Oct 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s	..	3 15/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	..	4 1/4
Visa Trade Bill 3 m/s	..	5 1/4
" " 6 "	..	5 3/4

RENTAL REPORT.

The Block 186

LINSEED.

LINSEED CALCUTTA, Pure Basis Bags
Oct.-Nov. Nominal Tendency easier... £ 17
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net
Nov.-Dec. Nearest 56
" Months Jan.-April Paid .. 27
Bar Silves Spot Weaker advices from china. Also china selling 19th October closed steady 40 5/8

New York 18th Oct. 1921.

Demand Bills 3 90 50

EXCHANGE.

London 18th Oct. 1921.

On London in Paris	..	54 72
In Germany	..	646 00
In Italy	..	100 25

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	..	16 99
Christiana	..	30 91
Amsterdam	..	11 41
Switzerland	..	20 37

Liverpool, 18th Oct. 1921.

Mid. American Cottod Spot	..	12 27
Egyption F. G. F. sakels	..	23 50

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 17th Oct. 1921.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—32 1/2 lbs Oct-Nov Quoted		57
Baril wheat 32 1/2 lbs—Jan Feb. Sellers		57
Karachi Barley Parcel Dec-Jan Sellers Inactive...		53

SHARES.

Chartered Bank		£ 14 1/4
Hongkong		£ 97
National		£ 37 1/3

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Nearest Real Sold
Oct.-Nov. Nominal .. .. £ 19
RAPESEED, Bombay Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Nominal .. £ 17 1/2
TONS OF RAPESEED :—
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sep.-Oct. Nominal .. .. £ 20
TONS OF LINSEED :—
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) ..
COTTONSEED Bombay (actual delivered per ton) Dec. Jan Nominal .. £ 9 1/4
COBIA RAPESEED Oct.-Nov. Nominal £ 18 3/4
LINSEED argentine Oct.-Nov.
Sellers .. .. .. £ 15
" Nov.-Dec. Paid
weak £15 3/4

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	..	£ 68 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	..	£ 66 1/2
Copper Braziers	..	£ 101
Yellow Metal	..	£ 9
Hard Spelter	..	£ 21
Corrugated Sheets	..	£ 18 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	..	£ 72 3/8
Victory Bounds 4%	..	£ 76 5/8
War Loans 5% 1929/47	..	£ 90 7/8
Consols 2 1/2%	..	£ 49 7/8
Exchequer Bonds 5%	..	£ 99 1/2
Treasury Bonds 5%	..	£ 99 1/2
Indian Stock-3 1/2% Sterling Loans	..	£ 41 1/2
Indian Stock-3 1/2% Sterling Loans	..	£ 37 3/4
Government Securities 3%	..	£ 49 3/4
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	..	£ 103 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec.		14
Plantation first Later Crops Oct. Paid Sellers		10 1/8
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay		18

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C & F Calcutta		16/6 Sellers Nov.-Dec,
Fine White Java, C. & F Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Sellers		20/9
Fine White Java, C & F Bombay Nov.-Dec. Sellers		21/9
Fine White Java C, & F Karachi Nov.-Dec. Sellers		22
Tone:—		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Oct. 20.

To-day 28th points being reported higher in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened steady for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 545 and gradually advanced till Rs. 549. It then steadily declined till Rs. 538 which was the rate at 4 p.m. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 541 and Rs. 548. The The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 538. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 537½ and declining till Rs. 527 closed at Rs. 529. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 490 and after touching Rs. 492 declined to Rs. 480 at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 477 and advancing to Rs. 480 went down till Rs. 468. Fully Good Bengal December-January was Rs. 390 nominal at 4 p.m.
Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday. Japan shippers were out of the market, while local millwalas were buying sparingly only 800 bs. are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 20th Oct. 1921

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	529
Fully Good Bengal Dec. Jan.	..	374
Fine Oomra Dec.- Jany.	..	464
Do March	..	451

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 20th Oct. 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May,	..	539
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	..	395
Fine Oomra's Dec.-Jany.	..	485
Do March	..	470

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 20th Oct. 1921.

Description					
Super-Fine F. Good					
M. G. Bengal and Sind					
Punjab ..	375	360	345	..	
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	440	430	410	..	..
M.G. Central P. No. 1	470	460	440	..	..
M.G. Central P. No. 2	455	445	425	..	..
Sconras ?	..	..	..	443	433 418

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 49 hours ending 7 p.m. on 19th Oct 1921.

Cotton	4595	Bales
Wheat	32	Qrts.
Linseed	978	"
Rapeseed	476	"
Cottonseed	1947	"
Rapeseed	39	"
Groundnuts	1073	"
Castorseed	8331	"
Rice	1926	"
Myrabolams	Nil	
Cottonseed	188	"
Rapeseed	Nil	
Gram	6030	"
Jawar	607	"
Mauns	152	"
Barley	Nil	
Bajra	1598	"
Coal	14107	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3-30 p.m. Bombay 20th Oct. 1921.

		Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	on	1-4 1/2
Bank Demand	on	1 4 17/32
Bank Acceptance 4m/s	on	..
Bank Demand	on	360
Bank Demand	on	387
Bankers Sellers	on	..
Shanghai	on	..
Japan	on	178
Singapore	on	172 1/2

Market :—Quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issue rates for Brass and Copper
Daily Quotations.

20th Oct. 1921

		Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	..	3/4	75	8	0
Do.	..	1	74	0	0
Do.	..	1 1/4	74	0	0
Do.	..	1 1/2	74	0	0
Do.	..	1 3/4	74	0	0
Do	..	2	75	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 20th Oct. 1921.

		Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper ..	..	3/4	83	0	0
Do. ..	..	1	83	0	0
Do. ..	..	1 1/4	83	0	0
Do ..	..	1 1/2	83	0	0
Do ..	..	1 3/4	83	0	0
Do ..	..	2	83	0	0
Japanese Copper Sheets	..	..	nom.		
Punch pots joint	..	..	21	0	0
Copper English Sheets	..	..	12	8	0
Brass Sheets	..	..	35	0	0
Chor chaker gused ...	...	...	22	0	0
Lead ..	..	..	43	0	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates,

5-30 p.m. 20th Oct, 1921

		Pucca Rates Rs.	a	p
Ready				
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	..	80	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	..	80	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengia	..	86	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	..	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	10	6	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	..	9	4	0
Teaseed, White 28-18	..	75	0	0
Teaseed, Gujar 28-28	..	70	0	0
Teaseed, Black	..	60	0	0
Teaseed, Gujar 32-32	..	85	0	0
Poppyseed, White	..	15	0	0
Groundnuts	..	78	0	0
Java	..	82	0	0
Mowraseed	..	9	8	0
Castorseed	..	88	0	0
Forward		Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May	..	9	12	0
Linseed May.	..	13	6	6
Cotton Seeds ready delivery	..	..	..	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Oct. 20.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-0-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 28-0-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 28-2-6.
Bars silver ready Rs. 97-5-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement Rs. 97-5-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement Rs. 97-7-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/4 1/4.
On London Bank's selling D D1/4 5/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 13/16.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/4 3/8.
On London Bank's D D 1/4 7/16.
Tone of Exchange Unsettled.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 370.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 390
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 380.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 178.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 170.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 172 1/2.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 387.
London Gold ready s. 105-7.
London silver ready d. 39-14
London silver forward d. 39-10.
Tone of silver Speculative selling, China bought, Steady.
American cross rate on London dollar 3.92 per pound.
French cross rate on London Frcs. 54.40 per pound.
Italian cross rate on London Frcs. 100.00 per pound.
Swiss cross rate on London Frcs. 21.00 per pound.
Belgium cross rate on London Frcs. 55.30 per pound.
German cross rate on London Mrks. 630 per pound.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59/12.
5 per cent War Loan 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100/10.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/12.

SHARES.

Market was flat without any important fluctuations. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 3100, Alliance Cotton 420, Appollo 430, By. Cotton 1410, By. Dyeibg 1915, Bradbury 1350, Century 1175, Cent. India 2450, Colaba Land 3100, Coorla 3300, Crescent 807/8 Currimbhoy 2300, David 1860, Edw. Sassoon 780, Fazulbhoy 1790, Finlay 1512/8, Gokak 277/8, Ind. Bleaching 230, Ind. Malwa 825, Jamshed Mfg 640, Kastoorchand 1670, Kohinoor 3855, Madhavrao Scd 405, Mathuradas 1225, M. Petit 6200, Meyer Sassoon 490, New Great 1330, New City 990, Pabani 1212/8, Pearls 1560, Phoenix 1325, Premier 245, Planet 365, Shapurji 547/8, Simplex 1180, Standard 2960, Swan 1475, Swadeshi 5310, and Tata Mill 1835.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra-Valley 815, Ahd. Elc 175, Alcock 815, B. Burma 520, B. Burma N. I. 140, B. Burma pet 14/4, B. Steam 287/8, Bundi cement 46 x.d., Ind. Cement 400, Katni Ord 285, Katni Defd 1450, New India Insur 22/8, Tata Iron Ord 90, Tata Iron Defd 440, Tata Iron N. Ord 80, Tata Iron N. Defd 860, Tata Hydro 920, Tata Oil 100 and Scindia Steam 13.

TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft.	Oct.	h. m.	ft.
Th	20	m 1 5	28 6	20	m 1 5	18 4
		1 0a	26 10		1 8a	15 6
F	21	m 1 47	28 2	21	m 7 46	17 10
		1 42a	26 3		7 7	16 1
S	22	m 2 32	27 8	22	m 8 36	19 0
		2 30a	25 7		8 30a	16 10
S	23	m 3	27 0	23	m 9 36	20 0
		3 a	24 11		9 28a	17 8
M	24	m 4	26 8	24	m11 4	20 0
		4	24 7		10 43a	18 6
Tu	25	m 5 1	26 4	25	0 32a	19 5
		6 0a	24 9			
W	26	m 6 53	26 6	26	m 0 21	18 10
		7 29a	25 6		1 42a	18

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks.

Oct. 20 (Thursday)	Sunrise 6h. 34m.	Sunset	6h. 14m.
" 21 (Friday)	" 6h. 34m.	"	6h. 13m.
" 22 (Saturday)	" 6h. 34m.	"	6h. 12m.
" 23 (Sunday)	" 6h. 35m.	"	6h. 12m.
" 24 (Monday)	" 6h. 35m.	"	6h. 11m.
" 25 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 33m.	"	6h. 15m.
" 26 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 34m.	"	6h. 14m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter Oct. 9th 1h. 41.8m a.m. Full moon, 17th, 4th 29.5m a.m.; Last Quarter, 24th, 10h. 2.5m. New moon, 31st, 5h.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 20th October 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except at Rawalpindi where they are moderately clouded. Humidity is in considerable excess. Day temperature is from 9 deg. to 17 deg. below normal; night temperature is nearly normal or slightly higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Mainpuri humidity is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and except in South Rajputana humidity is in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual at Jacobabad; night temperature is above normal at Jacobabad and Ajmer but below it at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Neemuch and Deesa and in defect at Veraval and Bhavnagar-Para. Day temperature is lower than usual at Dwarka. Night temperature is above normal at Rajkot and Dwarka but below it at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and at Ratnagiri humidity is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—A few insignificant falls of rain have occurred in the South of the Peninsula and in the extreme North but fine clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area. Humidity is in considerable excess and day temperature unusually low in and about the Punjab.

Forecast. A few falls of rain may occur in the Punjab and in South-East Madras.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 19th October 1921.

The western disturbance has given nearly general rain in North-East Baluchistan and the South-West and central Punjab with local rain in the North-West Frontier Province. Outside North-West India there have been a few falls in Assam, Bengal and South-West Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Jalpaiguri three-quarters of an inch; Multan, Dera Ismail Khan one; Fort Sandeman a half; Harnai three and Tinnevelly, Ootacamund three-quarters.

SHARES.

BANKS.

	Rs.				Rs
INDIAN BANKS.					
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Mar.	12½		320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug.	17½		590
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	14½		89
Emperial	100	..	15½		1435
Bank of India Rs. 50	500	..	14½		128
Morlea	..	..	9½		23
Central Rs. 25 M. ..	50	April	15½		28
Central Co-op Bk. Rs.50	50	..	7½	45	xd.
Tata . Rs 20	75	..	An. 12		25/8
Union 75 ..	50	Rs.	..		5
EXCHANGE BANKS	..	..	..		..
Chartered Bank ..	5	April-Oct.	12½		14
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	..	7½		65
Hongkong and Shanghai	..	..	..		..
.. ..	125	..	32½		5
Mercantile Bank	B £133	2 Mar.-Sept.	16½		25½
	C121	2 Sept.-Mar.	16½		25½
National	£5512	Feb.-Oct.	210%		37

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. p.c. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar, ..	50	May	27	328
Fort ..	475	Nov.	150	1220
Harvey and Sabh pty ..	500	July	10	655
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	15	117 1/2
Manmar Mfg. ..	200	Aug.	15	205
New Bazar ..	500	Oct.	5	400
New Mofussil Co. ..	400	Nov.	110	980 xd.
New Prince of Wales ..	500	Oct.	80	850 xd.
Volkert U. P Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	80	655

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	150	Mar.-Aug.	11	%	120
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	500	,, do.	12	%	500
Amritsar Patty ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	8	%	100
Central Provinces Ry. .	100	June-Jan.	6	%	67
Chaparmukh-Silghat ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	4	%	75
Dhond Baramati ..	100	Jan.-July	5	%	97
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	%	52
Guzerat Ry. ..	100	June-Jan.	5	%	73
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	Jan.-July	4	%	57
Kaulna Bhangirhat Ry.	100	..	4	%	100
Larkhana Railway ..	100	..	4	%	79
Mandra Bhon Ry Rs.90	100	April-Oct.	5	%	58
Mymensingh ..	100	..	5	%	70
Pachora Jamner ..	100	Jan.-July .	5	%	71
Sara Sit. Jgnd Ry. ..	100	May-Nov.	4	%	50
Shahkot-Narowal ..	100	April-Oct.	5	%	70
Sind Light Rys. Ld. ..	100	July-Dec.	10	%	120
Tapti Valley Ry. ..	500	April-Aug.	10	%	662/8
pper Sind Light Ry. .	100	..	5	%	65

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Elec. ..	100	..	10	%	130
Andhra Valley O	1,50	..	4	%	540
Adhara Valley P	1,000	..	4	%	100
P, Rs.	50	..	7	%	65
B. E. S. and T Co. Rs	52	May.-Oct.	Rs. 6		147/8
Karachi B, 9 ..	100				108
Surat Elect.	100	..	..		4 price
Tata Hydro-Elect. O...	1,000	Jan.	25		920
" " P....	1,000	Jan.	35		870
Telephone ..	55	..	2		163

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year d Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance .	500	April-Oct.	100	3100
Alliance Cotton ..	100	..	..	420
Apolo ..	50	..	..	132/8
Asar Vlrj 77 ..	100	..	..	100
Bhiwani ..	100	Dec.	12½	x2
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	500	..	35	1400
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co..	250	Mar.-Sept.	138	1935
Bombay Industrials ..	150	..	..	100
Bradbury Mills ..	250	..	35	1350
Century ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	90	1187/8
Central India ..	500	May-Nov.	140	5375
Central India P. ..	500	May-Nov.	5%	370
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..	288	3095
coria ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	350	3200
Crescent ..	100	do.	60	81 2/8
Currimbhoy ..	250	do.	195	2325
David ..	250	do.	140	1245
Dawn ..	250	do.	250	1625
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	As. 6	180
Elphinstone	100	..	100	255
Emperor Edward ..	100	do.	5	1500
Fazulbhoy. ..	250	May	100	1780
Finlay Mills ..	250	..	80	1555
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May	125	2210
Globe	100	..	50	330
Gokak Mill ..	100	June	68	280
Gold Mohor ..	100	..	20	227 1/2
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	50	200
Hyderabad ..	1,000	April-Oct.	150	2453
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching.	100	do.	200	227/8
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	10	220
Indore Malwa ..	100	April-Oct.	150	830
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	150	640
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	April-Oct.	140	640
Kastoorchand ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	80	1680
Khandesh ..	1,000	June-Dec.	300	1700
Khatao ..	100	June-Dec.	85	800
Kohinoor ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	375	2845
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	500	5200
Madhavrao Scindhia ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	25	405
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April-Sept.	2 0	3850
Madras United ..	1,000	June.-Dec.	300	3300
Maneckji Petit ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	500	6200
Mathuradas Mills ..	500	..	100	1225
Mayer Sassoon ..	100	do. ..	35	495
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	350	8000
Mysore Spinning ! ..	250	Feb.-Aug	60%	7800
New City of Bombay ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	150	990
New Great Eastern ..	500	April-Oct.	10	1325/8
Pabaney ..	250	..	100	1275
Pearl ..	250	..	5	1580
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	..	132 5
Planet Mill ..	100	..	..	365
Premier ..	100	..	..	245
Presidency ..	125	Jan.-July	10	255
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	April-Oct.	1,000	380
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April	35	100
Shahapore ..	1,000	do.	20	18500
Simplex ..	250	June. Aug.	40	1130
Sir S. Broacha Mills ..	100	..	350	7212 /8
Standard Mills ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	1 0	2510
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	15	5250
Swan ..	250	Oct.	..	1495
Tata O	500	..	8½	1840
P	500	..	6	1800
Union Mill ..	250	..	25	850
Vishnu

JUDGE'S FAITH IN OFFICIAL WITNESSES!

EXPLANATION OF WRONG IDENTIFICATION.

TEXT OF DHARWAR JUDGMENT.

The following is the continuation of the Dharwar Judgment:—

Another reason given in support of the theory that the prosecution story is a concoction is the fact that though the stone-throwing was said to have been incessant only Police men were hit. At least one witness (Ex. 26) was hit, but it is evident that what really happened was that the crowd were at first throwing stones at the liquor and toddy shops, and at the Police and servants who were standing in front. When the Police came and extinguished the fire they threw stones at them and afterwards when Shivalingappa came on the scene and ordered them to disperse they threw stones at him and his party. This is an obvious explanation of the fact that hardly anybody was injured by the stone-throwing besides the Police.

There is as I have said above no foundation whatever for the allegation that the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police concocted this case, and it is therefore highly improbable that Shivalingappa can have done so when he must have known that a very strict inquiry would be held. It is said that he took part in the investigation, but the evidence is to the effect that it was conducted by the Dy. Superintendent of Police under the supervision and with the assistance of the Dist. Superintendent of Police and that Shivalingappa took no part in it whatever.

Finally it is alleged that the Punchanamas are inaccurate and are carefully left vague in order to allow the Police to build up the case as they thought fit. It is a fact that they are not altogether accurate but the main facts are clearly proved by the evidences of the Collector, the Dist. Superintendent of Police and Dy. Superintendent of Police and it must be remembered that they were prepared at night when there must have been considerable difficulty in making an accurate list of all the damage done. The evidence of Messrs. Painter and Marston who both inspected the scene of offence on the night of the riot proves conclusively that an attempt had been made to set the liquor shop on fire, and that considerable damage had been done to the shop and its furniture.

For all these reasons I find that the prosecution story is fully substantiated by the evidence on the record and I think it will not be out of place to express my opinion of the conduct of the Police officers concerned which is that they behaved with exemplary patience and moderation and that the firing on the mob was amply justified, was ordered after proper warning and was kept well under control. One of the accused has requested that I should record no finding on this point, but as very serious allegations have been made throughout the case against Shivalingappa and other Police officers, who are described as murderers I think it only right that I should give my finding. It is not even suggested that there was any violence on the part of the Police before the arrival of Shivalingappa but on the contrary it is in evidence that they did all they could to persuade the mob to disperse, and though stones were thrown at them not a single witness mentions any act of retaliation on their part. The evidence shows that after Shivalingappa's arrival, there was an outburst of fury and the shouts of the mob and the references to Malegaon showed clearly that a murderous assault was contemplated, and this was followed by an attack on the Police with stones and tiles which resulted in one constable being knocked down unconscious and others receiving injuries. There was also an attempt to snatch a gun from constable Paul Israel. Even then Shivalingappa did not fire without warning and when this warning passed unheeded I consider that the circumstances of the case amply justified the order to fire. The firing was not indiscriminate, but there was only one volley which momentarily checked the crowd. The second volley was fired when the crowd rushed forward to attack the Police. Shivalingappa tells us that he gave another warning before firing the second volley but it does not appear to me to matter whether he did so or not. He had already given sufficient warning that the mob would be fired on if they did not disperse and I do not think a second warning was necessary. The firing ceased when the mob retreated after the second volley and there was no further firing until there was another rush about 10 minutes' later and warning was again given before Shivalingappa gave the order to fire. When the mob again retreated order was at once given to cease fire. I find, therefore, that the firing was well under control and there was no more of it than was absolutely necessary.

I now turn to the various offences which I find to have been committed. These I find to be offences under Sections 147, 145 and 426, 436, 457, 152, 332, and 307 read generally with 149 Indian Penal Code. There was an unlawful assembly from 6-30 p.m. on wards, the object of the crowd being to assault the drinkers, to commit mischief, and afterwards to obstruct and injure the Police and to commit murder. As violence was used, the offence of rioting has been committed under Section 147 I.P.C. An attempt was made to burn the liquor shop by setting fire to a *tatti* and damage was done to the building and its furniture. The door of the toddy shop was also removed. This constitutes offences under Sections 456 and 426 I. P. C. It has been argued that there has been no offence under Section 436, because there was no destruction of the building or of a large portion of it, but it is proved that damage was done to the tatti by setting it on fire, and it is also proved that the object was to burn the building. This is quite sufficient to constitute an offence under Section 436.

It is also in evidence that the door of the liquor shop was broken open by stones and that afterwards some of the rioters rushed inside. The circumstances of the case clearly show that their intention was to commit mischief and therefore an offence has been committed under Section 457. When Shivalingappa who was the officer in charge of the Police Station arrived, he ordered the crowd to disperse, but they did not do so. This constitutes an offence under Section 145. He was assaulted in endeavouring to disperse the mob and an offence is therefore committed under Section 152. He and other Policemen were also injured in the discharge of their duty when trying to disperse unlawful assembly which constitutes an offence under Section 332. Finally there was an attempt to murder him an an offence has been committed under Section 307.

It has been argued that there has been no offence under Section 307 because it is not proved that there was any act which would have caused death and I am referred to 4 Bombay High Court Reports (Crown cases) 17. In that case a soldiers presented a gun at an officer with the intention of murdering him. But there was no cap on the nipple and it was therefore not capable of being fired. In that case there was no act done which could possibly have caused death because the gun could not be fired while in the present case stones were actually thrown at the Sub-Inspector and the other Police and there is nothing to show that these stones were in capable of causing death. One of them struck a constable on the body with sufficient violence to render him unconscious. (The accused allege that he was merely feigning unconsciousness, but the evidence is to the contrary). A stone is certainly capable of causing death if it is thrown with sufficient force and strikes a vital part of the body, and the shouts of the crowd and the references to Malegaon followed by the attack with stones prove that the stones were thrown with the intention of killing Shivalingappa, at any rate if not the other Policemen also which would in the circumstances of the case have amounted to murder. For these reasons I hold that the facts constitute an offence under Section 307.

As regards the criminal liability of the accused themselves if they were at any time members of the unlawful assembly they will be guilty of an offence under Section 147. If they were present when Shivalingappa ordered the assembly to disperse and refused to obey that order they will be guilty of an offence under Section 145. For other offences ,which were all committed in furtherence of the common object of the assembly they will be liable if they were present at the time of the commission under Section 149 whether they actually took part in committing those offences or not.

Before taking the case of each accused separately I have some general remarks to make on the nature of the evidence against them and the defence they set up. I have already dealt with the question whether the whole case for the prosecution is a false one, and given my reasons for believing it to be true,, but it does not follow from this that the case is proved as regards each of the accused for other considerations have to be taken into account such as personal feelings of the witnesses which may influences them in connecting certain of the accused with the riot. The accused have stated that the case against them has been fabricated by the authorities who have taken advantage of ill-feeling betwen Brahmins and Lingayats and of factions in the Municipality. They contend that the great majority of the witnesses are Policemen, Lingayats, and persons connected with the liquor trade the last of whom bear a grudge against the accused on account of their connection with the temperence movement. They further allege that many of the witnesses are persons who were members of the crowd and are liable to prosecution for offences under Sections 147 and 145. I have found for reasons given above no force in the allegation against the Police, but it is a well-known fact, which has previously come to my notice in judicial proceedings, that there is ill-feeling between Brahmins and Lingayats. It is also a fact that many Lingayat witnesses name only Brahmin accused. I, therefore, treat their evidence with special care in considering the cases of these accused, the result being that 2 accused are acquitted though there are a number of witnessss against them. The existence of factions in the Municipality has not come before me in any judicial proceeding, and there is nothing on the record of this case to support the accused's allegation that it exists. I have therefore not taken it into account. As regards the persons connected with the liquor trade and those who were present at the time of the riot there is some force in the accused's contention which I take into account in weighing the evidence aginst them. It is however difficult to see how better evidence could be obtained than that of the Police who endeavoured to disperse the mob, the liquor contractors and servants who were in their shops at the time of the riot, and persons who were present in the crowd, whether the conduct of these last made them criminally liable or not. Certain witnesses are alleged by the accused to be under Police influence, and this allegation is true I think of 3 witnesses Exs. 64, 75 and 87 who hold licenses from them for public conveyances, so I have not relied on their evidence. Finally I have taken into consideration the dates on which witnesses were examined by the Police. Some of them were examined a fortnight or more after the offence. This is in no way the fault of the investigating officer, who had to examine over a hundred and sixty witnesses, some of whom came from outside villages. But it does not alter the fact that a greater reliance must for obvious reasons be placed on the evidence of those witnesses who were examined very shortly after the offence. The accused challenge the ability of the various witnesses to identify the various accused alleging that none of the rioters have been identified until after dark. But this is not the case. The sun must have set at about 7 p.m. on,the date of the offence, and there would be light therefore till about 7-30 p.m. consequently those who speak of events which took place before 7-30 and mention the accused who took part in them have not identified them in the dark. Those ,,who testify to subsequent events could only identify those who were close to them. But there are several witnesses who had such an opportunity, such as the Policemen who went and extinguished the fire and moved among the crowd endeavouring to disperse the rioters. But in their case I attach special importance to the date of their examination. Among these I would name Sub-Inspector Shivalingappa, Head Constables Laxman Bapu, Mahammad Shareef and Moula Sahib Police constable sAbdul Rajak and Fakirappa who were all examined on the night of the offence, and ,Head Constable Shankar who was examined the following day. These witnesses would not have named the accused at such an early stage unless they were certain of their identity. A great deal has been made of the fact that several witnesses identified one K. H. Mudvedkar who was arrested with the other accused, but subsequently discharged as it was found that he was at Haliyal at the time of the riot. There appears to have been confusion between him and accused No. 9 and some witnesses who gave the former's name actually pointed out the latter. But even if the former was wrongly identified, it does not follow that the identification is wrong in every other case, and it is to be noted that none of the witnesses who had identified the former were questioned by the accused about it and Exs. 53 and 60 to whom the Court put questnons on the point were able to give satisfactory reasons. It is argued by the accused that the prosecution must have changed their story because the accused were originally arrested under warrnts charging them with offences under Sections 147, 152, 395 and 436 all read with 109 I. P. C. The last of which sections implies that they were not present at the scene of the offence. But I find no force in this argument. It is clear from the statement of witnesses to the Police made before the accused's arrests that they were said to have been actually present and there is nothing whatever to show that there has been anything in prosecution story.

It has been argued by the accused that all the persons who were wounded in the firing ought to have been examined. But I do not think their evidence would have been of any value. Their presence in the crowd would make them prima facie liable to punishment for rioting, so that if they contradicted the prosecution story it might well be argued that they were anxious to exculpate themselves, while on the other hand if they supported it might be equally well argued by the accused that they were anxious to save themselves by helping the prosecution. Three of these persons have actually been examined and have supported the prosecution story, but for the reasons just given I attach little weight to their evidence.

Some commen has been made on the fact that the liquor shop clock which is said to have been found broken and to have shown the time as 7-40 now shows 11 o'clock. This fact does not appear to me to be of any importance as I cannot see what object could have been gained by moving the hands forward, though this has evidently been done. No reliance is placed by the prosecution on the particular time shown by the clock and it has never been suggested by either side that the clock was really broken at 11 o'clock. On the other hand the time 7-40 supports the accused's theory that the setting fire to the *tatti* took place much later than the time given by the most of the witnesses for the prosecution. It is stated by the Police and other witnesses who were in the liquor shop that the clock was broken before they left, and they left about the time that the *tatti* was set on fire for the 2nd time. I have given reasons earlier in this judgment for coming to the conclusion that the tatti was set on fire between 7-30 and 8. My reasons were mainly based on the evidence of Mr. Dubois but I am fortified in my conclusion by this additional evidence the force of which I must admit has only just occurred to me and does not appear to have been realized by either the prosecution or the defence.

The accused argue from the fact that only two of them were wounded that they cannot have been present and taking an active part as alleged by the prosecution witnesses. But it seems to me quite easy to account for it. There was a very large crowd and unless the accused were in front the probability is that they would not have been hit. There is no evidence to show that they were actually in front and leading the attack on the Police. The evidence is rather to the effect that they were inciting others from behind.

Finally it asked why if the accused were rioting they were not arrested on the spot. It seems hardly necessary to give the obvious explanation. The Police were unable to make arrests among such a large and hostile crowd.

I, now turn to the actual defence put forward by the accused in their various statements. One or two admit their presence at the scene of the offence at some time or other but exculpate themselves, while all the others give long stories of alibi. None, however, have called any witnesses to corroborate their statements. Many of them say that they have ample evidence to prove their innocence, but do not care to call witnesses. Such a defence is obviously worthless. If it were accepted there would be an end to criminal justice, for it could be put forward by any accused person. If the prosecution have made out a case against the accused they are entitled to a conviction if the evidence is unrefuted, and the accused if innocent have only themselves to blame if they are convicted on account of their refusal to call witnesses to prove their innocence. Some of the accused wished the Court to call their witnesses for them under Section 540 Criminal P. Code, but it is not the duty of the Court to take up the brief for the defence and call witnesses on behalf of the accused. Section 540 is, I take it, intended to apply to cases where the Court thinks desirable to clear up some doubtful point, and to call a number of witnesses in order to prove the accused's innocence when they refuse to call them themselves would I think be an abuse of the provisions of that section. In this connection I may refer to several letters which have been sent me by persons who state that they knew facts which may effect certain of the accused and that they are willihg to testify to them, if summoned. The same objection apply to the summoning of these witnesses and as I have pointed out to some of them their conduct in approaching a Judge behind the back of the prosecution is in my opinion highly improper.

I now take the case of each accused.

(To be continued.)

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ALIGARH.

EXAMINATION OF 1921 AND 1922.

The National Muslim University Examination will be held as follows:—

Those unsuccessful candidates of 1921 who were required to pass in one part according to the compartmental system, will be examined in the remaining part. The examination will commence on the first Saturday of December 1921.

The fees for the B.A. candidates will Rs. 15. While that for the Intermediate will be Rs. 10.

The Examinations under new regulation for 1922 will be held as follows:—Entrance and Preliminary Examinations will be held in March 1922 commencing on the first Saturday of the month. Private candidates may also appear at these two Examinations. Preliminary Examination would be held only at Aligarh while the Entrance Examination would be held at

(1) Aligarh; (2) Pindi Bahauddin; (3) Gujrat (Punjab) (4) Moradabad; (5) Sialkot; (6) Delhi (7) Bombay; (8) Cawnpur.

The fees for the Entrance and Preliminary Examination will be Rs. 8 and Rs. 12 respectively for private candidates and Rs. 6 and Rs. 10 respectively for such students as have regularly attended any school or college affiliated to the University.

The subjects of Examination will be:—

1. For the Entrance Examination:—Those for the 4th Year of the Secondary stage of the University Scheme of Studies.

2. For the Preliminary Examination:—Those for the Final Year of the Secondary Stage.

The Degree Examination will be held in April 1922 commencing on the last Saturday of the month. The fees for the Ordinary Degree Examination will be Rs. 20 and that for the Honours Degree Examination will be Rs. 30. The subjects for the Honours Degree Examination will be.

1. Compulsory Theology (Muslim) or Hindu Ethics, and any one of the various subjects of study stated in the Scheme of Studies. The subjects for the Ordinary Degree Examination will be

(1) Compulsory Muslim Theology (or Hindu Ethics) (2) English and two other subjects. For details, prospectus may be referred to.

The National Muslim University convocation for conferring Degrees upon the Graduates of 1921, will be held in the month of November. The exact date will be announced shortly.

MASS MEETING AT AKOLA.

KARACHI RESOLUTION REAFFIRMED.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Oct. 18.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Akola was held on the 17th October under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee, Mr Md. Yamin Khan preceding. About 6,000 people of all castes and creeds were assembled. A resolution supporting the Karachi resolution was carried unanimously:

MINTING OF RUPEES.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

During the month of September 1921, 15,00,000 whole rupees were coined at Calcutta and Bombay mints. Total coinage of rupees from April to September 1921 amounted to Rs. 1,01,15,159.—"A. P."

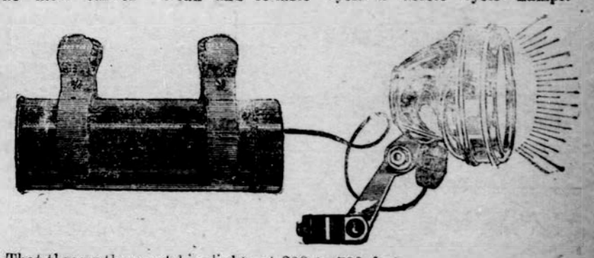
RAILWAY SURVEY BY BARODA DURBAR.

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being carried out by the Baroda Durbar of the following lines of Railway on the 21-6 gauge. Maroli-Vesma-Mahuva Railway, a distance of about 18 miles and Butwara-Songad Railway a distance of about 30 miles; the survey will be known as the Maroli-Vesma-Mahuva and Butwara-Songad Railway Survey.—"A. P."

DADS' ELECTRIC.

The most efficien clean and reliable Cycle & Motor Cycle Lamps.



That throws the great big light at 200 to 500 feet.
Fitted with a key switch it is fool proof.
Complete with one dry cell for Cycle Lamps. .. .. Rs. 20 0 0
Complete with two dry cells for Motor Cycle Lamps .. Rs. 30 0 0
Limited stock, Order one TO-DAY.

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Telephone No. 4963 Telegrams—EASLEKTRIK, Bombay.
Also at KARACHI. LAHORE & AMRITSAR.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 20.

S.S. Bandra, Fitzherbert, Busrah.
S.S. Chakdara, Beedle, Busrah.
S.S. Dogra, Robb, Java.
S.S. Aungban, Taylor, Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S.S. Canadian Skurmesher, Hilton Alleppy.
S.S. Bankura Brabham, Busrah.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Athenic for New York.
Steamer Mantua for Australia.
Steamer Barnholme for Liverpool.
Steamer Chakdara for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Ethelwymne for Calcutta.

S.S. Bandra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bandra, 1,877 tons, Captain W. C. Fitzherbert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Chakdara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakdara, 1,581 tons, Captain T. S. Beedle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Dogra.—The T. M. Company's steamer Dogra, 3,280 tons, Captain G. Robb, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Aungban:—The S. W. Company's steamer Aungban, 3,006 tons, Captain T. Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosin oil.

S.S. Bankura:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bankura, 1,904 tons, Captain H. A. Brabham, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 20.

Steamer Castalia for Liverpool—36 bales wool, M. Balia; 35 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 175 bales wool, D. Kundanmall; 71 bales wool, C. Chaganmall; 100 bales wool, C. Ramsarup; 40 bales wool, N. Vazir; 15 bales wopl, E. Gulam Hussein.

Steamer China for London—1 bundle tanned lamb-skins, David Sassoon and Co.; 7 bundles raw lamb skins, K. B. H. Karimbaksh and Sons; 1 bundle woollen carpets, A. K. Ebrahim and Co.; 28 cases bristles, Cox's Shipping Agency.

Steamer Delta for London—4 bundles lamb skins, 46 bundles woollen carpets, M. M. T. Afkhar; Antwerp—110 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; Ghent—220 bales cotton, H. Neusey and Co.; Marseilles—3,900 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Bros.

Steamer Ametonga for Dunkirk—130 bales cotton, Bhaidas Karsandas and Co.

Steamer Athenic for Dunkirk—1,500 tons manganeseore, King King and Co.

Steamer Umona for Dunkirk—55 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 400 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.

Steamer Bumhdure for Antwerp—1,050 tons manganeseore, King King and Co.

Steamer Favignana for Barcelona—100 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; Genoa—200 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo; Naples—1,300 bales cotton, K. Dewchand and Co.

Steamer Alps Maru for Kobe—200 bales cotton, C. Framji and Co.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 20.

Steamer Castalia from Liverpool Agents:—W. and A. Graham and Co.:—

318 cases cotton yarn; 572 bales cotton yarn; 316 cases cottons; 389 bales cottons; 23 cases woollens; 2 bales woollens; 1,234 casks china-clay; 549 drums bleaching powder; 200 bales old newspaper; 1 case roller skins; 706 cases common soap; 418 boxes window glass; 200 bundles yellow metal sheets; 6 cases printed sheets; 100 cases empty glass bottles; 25 boxes aluminum circles; 3 cases toilet soap; 28 boxes toilet soap; 2 cases writing paper; 2,000 bags soda ash; 6 bales cotton rope; 3 cases pickers 19 crates earthenware; 20 bags buffalo pickers; 9,221 bundles steel hoops; 12 cases electrical goods; 3,273 boxes soap; 25 cases soap; 4 H heads port wine; 105 bags glass bottles; 4 bales carpets; 109 bales printing paper; 30 cases cigarettes; 8 drums magnesium chloride; 2,221 cases whisky; 20 half-hands ale; 1 case ale; 50 cases wine; 10 cases tobacco; 96 casks paint.

Steamer Orteric from Durban Agents:—Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd.;—
9,318 tons coal.

DISSENSIONS AMONGST AJMER WORKERS RECONCILED.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, Oct. 18.

Doctor Ansari and Seth Jamnalalji Bajaj visited Ajmer at different times. A meeting of responsible workers was arranged and it was unanimously decided that whatever misunderstanding had so far remained amongst the workers and whatever correspondence had so far appeared in the Press were all based on some petty differences of opinion. All differences have now been sunk and harmonious relations have been established. A committee of six responsible workers has been formed to guide the future political policy of Rajputana Central India Ajmer Marwar Province.

A Calcutta message of October 19th states:—In connection with the recent disturbances among the labourers in tea gardens in Tezpur, it had been reported that three coolies met with death during a riot in Onajuli division on the 8th instant, it is now officially informed that the report is false.

Keep your Eye

from any trouble. Cataract, Glacoa, Iritis Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 dram Rs. 4, Postage Extra. Ask for Free particulars to.

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Kandi Bengal.
Dep. B 241

Laxative, Mild and Effective

Everyone needs a reliable laxative medicine occasionally, especially when the bowels have been inactive all day, or during an attack of indigestion, biliousness, liver complaint, or piles. An effective laxative should stimulate the bowels to a mild and easy action, without causing any reactionary weakness or disorder. Harsh purgatives overtax and weaken the bowels, so that the dose has to be increased again and again to maintain bowel action.

TRADE MARK on every genuine package of Doan's Ointment.

Doan's Dinner Pills do not violently purge, they act gently but surely on the liver, stomach and bowels. Their mild effect is just as if the movement was a natural one. A dose taken at bed-time ensures relief in the morning.

Doan's Dinner Pills regulate the secretion of the digestive juices, set up a good appetite, help the liver in its functions and induce a bright, alert and energetic temperament. They are confidently recommended for relieving Constipation, Indigestion, Flatulence (Wind), Pain in the Stomach, Coated Tongue, Biliousness, Sluggish Liver, Headaches, Nausea, and Poor Appetite.

Doan's Dinner Pills are a dependable family medicine and should always be kept in the house. A timely dose taken when anyone feels out of sorts, may ward off serious illness.

Doan's Dinner Pills are sold in three size bottles; prices As. 4, 8 and 12 per bottle, obtainable from all dealers.

A MEDICAL TRIUMPH.

PEPS BRING LUNG-HEALING AIR FOR THE WEAK-CHESTED.

When a person is suffering from acute throat or lung trouble, the doctor often orders him or her to the Swiss pine forests there to live as much in the open air as possible. Why. Because there is a wonderful exhalation from pine trees, which, breathed into the lungs and airpassages, heals, strengthens and reinvigorates them.

To-day, by the wonderful aid of science, those volatile essences and medicinal agents have been compressed into the unique breatheable tablets known as Peps. Thus sufferers from bronchitis, obstinate cough, asthma, cold on the chest, colds and chills, etc., have in Peps the health-giving air of the pine forests brought to their own homes. You strip a Peps of its silver wrapper and let the tablet gradually dissolve in your mouth. The germicidal air-like medicines which are liberated, pass down into your air-tubes and lungs where they quickly stop the most troublesome cough, relieve the soreness and tightness and scothe and heal the sor inflamed lining of the bronchial tubes.

Peps are recognised as the only rational scientific treatment for troubles of this kind. You can't swallow the old drug-laden cough mixtures and syrups into your lungs. The medicine must be breathed to have direct effect. You do actually breathe the Peps medicine—that is why it has revolutionised the treatment of coughs, colds asthma, bronchitis and all soreness, irritation or other trouble in the throat, chest or bronchial tubes. Peps do away with the customary dosing and upsetting the stomach with opiates, druggy lozenges or nauseous mixtures and emulsions. Peps treat your cold, chill or bronchial trouble. Equally safe and beneficial for children. Try a bottle to-day!

Sold by all chemists, pharmacists and bazaars, at Re. One. Direct post paid Re. 1-4 from Messrs. Kemp and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay or The Peps Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

GLOBE CINEMA
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Starting To-morrow at this Palatial Picture House a splendid Swadeshi Photo-drama that the Gods would delight in Seeing!

"SOOLOCHNA"

The Immortal Episode from the Ramayan; the Master Achievement of Hindoostan Film Company.

Here's a dazzling, fa cinating, devotional Story that one loves to see—one loves to see again—and to which one loves ruminate over for months to come.

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).

MARINE AQUARIUM IN BOMBAY.

NEW SITE SELECTED

QUESTION OF CROWDED FOOTPATHS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J David presiding, when the Commissioner's letter regarding the question of a marine aquarium in the city was recorded. The Commissioner stated that Government had suggested that the aquarium should be placed on the New Colaba Reclamation and the cost would be about Rs. 3 lakhs and the annual maintenance charges about Rs. 20,000.

There was a good deal of hot exchange of words between Dr. Sukhia and various other members during the course of the debate, Dr. Sukhia maintaining that the other members knew nothing about the rules of procedure, that they were speaking "nonsense," etc., and that he alone knew everything.

FILTHY CONDITION OF STABLES.

Mr. B. G. Parelkar moved:

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the filthy condition of the milch cattle stables in Parel Village Back Road, in which the dung is allowed to be accumulated without being removed and is allowed to pass through an opening in the compound wall into the storm water drain with the result that drain is choked and creates an intolerable nuisance to the detriment of the health of the inmates of all the houses on the road from the stables upto the Government Gate, Parel, and he be requested to report what action has already been taken against the owner of the stables in regard to the matter and what action he proposes to take in future to enforce the regular removal of the dung from the stables, to have them kept sanitary, and to have the pavement therein repaired wherever it has gone out of order. 2. That the Commissioner be further requested to report how many animals the owner has been authorised, under the license granted by the Municipality, to keep in the stables and whether that number is not generally exceeded and if so what action has been taken by the Municipality to compel the owner not to accommodate more than the licensed number of animals and why no action had been taken in the past."

Dr. R. N. Ranina seconded and the motion was adopted.

The Corporation then considered the following letter from the Commissioner: I have to state that a project for the establishment of a Marine Aquarium in Bombay was under the consideration of Government in the year 1914, and Mr. W. S. Millard, Secretary of the Bombay Natural History Society, was deputed by them to visit the aquarium at Madras, and to report on the subject. On the submission of Mr. Millard's report a committee on which the Corporation was represented was appointed to select a site for an aquarium; and on the recommendation of the Committee the one which would be formed between the existing Chowpatty Road and a new road joining Sandhurst Road with Walkeshwar in a direct line when the reclamation of this area is carried out was selected as the most suitable site. The project was, however, dropped by Government on account of the war.

Site for an aquarium is suggested on the East Colaba Reclamation near the proposed pier and bandstand. This site would, in my opinion, be by far the best for the location of an aquarium, but if it is selected the project must necessarily be postponed for the present. It is scarcely necessary under the circumstances to go into the question of cost, but I might state for the information of the Corporation that the Madras Aquarium was put up in 1909, at a cost of Rs. 20,000 approximately and the maintainance charges for it amounted to Rs. 7,800 in the year 1915. These figures are however, of no practical value for present purposes. I should judge that assuming the necessary land to be available free of charge a decent aquarium with the necessary plant and fittings could be built for Rs. 3,00,000 and maintained for Rs. 25,000 a year."

On the motion of Dr. Master the letter was recorded.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim moved that the following proposition together with the Commissioner's letter be referred to the Roads Committee.

"That the Government be requested to consider the desirability of increasing the number of Stipendiary Magistrates for the City as the public is put to great hardship owing to the delay that usually takes place in the disposal of Municipal cases."

He said Calcutta had already taken steps in the matter and they should not lag behind.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconding, said if Government appointed an officer his pay should be paid by Government and not by the Municipality. In order that the Municipal cases should be properly tried a special Magistrate should be appointed and it was also necessary that the public should feel that they were getting justice in such cases.

Dr. Sukhia said when he had brought forward a similar question before, Sir Pherozeshah had said that he did not agree with the proposal.

Dr. Javle said the speaker was maligning the dead.

Dr. Sukhia: Dr. Javle is telling a falsehood. It is an abominable lie to say that I am maligning the dead. I have got documentary proof (cries of "order, order").

Dr. Javle said he also had worked at the same table with Sir Pherozeshah and Dr. Sukhia never agreed with that great man on any single occasion.

Continuing said Dr. Sukhia, the question required very careful attention on their part.

The motion was carried.

CROWDED FOOTPATHS.

Dr. Poonsey Hirji Meisheri, moved:

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the great nuisance and inconvenience suffered by the public owing to many of the footpaths and roads in the city being occupied by beggars and also to a certain extent by hawkers with their goods and he be requested to urge upon the Commissioner of Ponce, Bombay, the necessity of taking efficient measures for removing the nuisance, if necessary, by increasing the number of the present Police stands which is inadequate to deal with the ever increasing traffic."

Dr. Sukhia seconded.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said the question was an important one. Near the Bhuleshwar market hundreds of beggars were sitting, most of whom were lepers. There was also a school near it, and he hopes they would strongly represent the matter to the Police Commissioner.

Mr. P. C. Sethna said all along the Hornby Road there were beggers and hawkers sitting under the arcades; he thought they would not be allowed to sit there unless they greased the palms of the underlings of Police. He was of the opinion that some action was necessary

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji said if this proposition were moved his ward would never receive any attention. He wanted to insert the word Mandvi in the prosecution.

This was agreed to.

Dr. Viegas wanted to raise a point of order that the amendment was madnissible.

Dr. Sukhia was not agreeable to Dr. Viegas explaining his point and there was a hot exchange of words between the two.

Dr. Sukhia said it was "nonsense" to say that the amendment could not be moved. The point of order was wrong.

Mr. Jamnadas said a point of order could be raised at any time during the debate on a question. This was admitted by all legislative bodies.

The President said if Dr. Viegas had raised his point of order a little earlier he would have considered it, but now he ruled it out of order.

The amended motion was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO AHMEDABAD CONGRESS.

The election of two delegates from the Bombay Suburban District to the Indian National Congress will take place on Sunday the 23rd October, 1921, between the hours 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (S. T.). The following five gentlemen are candidates for the election. (1) Sheth Hirachand Wanechand Desai, Ghatkopar. (2) Dr. T. C. Khandwala, Santakruz. (3) Mr. D. B. Trivedi, Santakruz. (4) Mr. Dwarkadas G. Dalal, Borivali. (5) Mr. G. D. Bhat, Parle, There will be two polling stations one at Bandra (at the office of the Bandra Khadi Bhandar opposite Dr. D'monte's dispensary, Hill Road) and the other at Ghatkopar (at the office of the Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee). Mr. M. G. Bhat will be the Presiding Officer at Bandra and Mr. Gopalrao Phatak at Ghatkopar. Every person whose name has been enrolled on the list of members of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee on or before the 10th October, 1921, shall be a voter. Each voter has one vote. He shall vote by placing the mark "X" opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers on the voting paper which will be supplied to him on the day of election. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark "X" is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate or if is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply. Before his vote is marked, the voter shall sign the declaration on the counter foil of the voting paper in the presence of the Attesting Officer who shall attest his signature. Without such attestation the voting paper shall be invalid.

ANGORA FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to submit an account of the amounts received and collected at the public meeting held on Saturday the 8th instant in aid of the Angora Fund; under the joint auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha and the Bhavnagri Mamon Mundle:

Full proceeds of the sale of tickets came to Rs. 5,880 and donations and collections amounted to Rs. 4,313, in all Rs. 10,113 ten thousand one hundred and thirteen which has been handed over the Mian Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani for remittance to Angora. Among the principal donors are:—Bhavnagri Mamon Mandal Rs. 1,000, Seth Vulimahomed Dosa Rs. 726, Haji Cara Haji Ahamed Rs. 501, Seth Hansraj Pragji Thakursey Rs. 251, Haji Fatehmahomed Gumi Batlivalla Rs. 125, Seth Essac Mahomed and Co. Rs. 100, Dr. Rujuballi Rs. 101, Mr. Sohrab Framji Bharucha Rs. 101, A Parsi Gentleman Rs. 100, Parsi Rajkeya Subha Rs. 73, Seth Ahmer Usman Rs. 51, Seth Mustoomia Rs. 51, Seth Musa Esmail and Amrelivalla Rs. 51, An Hindu Friend Rs. 50, Seth Ismail Rs. 50, Seth Misnari Noormahomed Rs. 50, Seth Ali Ashgafaiji Rs. 50, Bai Jerbai Pestonji Rs. 41, Memon Club Rs. 325, A Hindu Lady Rs. 30, and Sundries Rs. 484, in all Rs. 4,313. Besides the above, Dr. Rajuballi gave away his gold watch and chain and another Moslem gave his wrist watch. Besides this the Bhavnagri Memon Mundle donated Rs. 501 for the Smyrna Relief Fund. Thus the total amounts collected and donated is Rs. 10,614. The success of the function under was due to the best efforts of Haji Esmail Haji Mahomed, Seth Kaseem, Ahomid Barvaria, Seth Abdul Kadur Umarbhai, Seth Mahomed Hussain Abdulla, Seth Isa Haji Umar, Haji Usman, Casum Usman, Abdulla Haji Siddick, and to my friends Messrs. Raichura and Shivji and Ben Kooverba.—Yours, etc.,

BUAJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

AUTOCRACY OF DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

PROTEST MEETING TO BE HELD IN TOWN HALL.

We understand that the Town Hall has been secured for the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to be held to-morrow the 22nd instant to protest against the autocratic ways of the Development Department under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau. The Chamber has invited the various commercial associations in Bombay to suspend business on Saturday afternoon in order to enable their members and the mercantile community to attend the meeting in the Town Hall.

"BOMBAY'S PROTEST."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While agreeing with your leader of to-day as to the grounds on which the public meeting to be held to protest against the policy of the Bombay Government in connection with the Development Department at the Town Hall on Saturday at 5-15 should be fully attended and should receive careful attention of all citizens, I want to point out further facts which should be considered by every member of the public in this connection.

1. Is it true that the appointment of Sir Lawless Hepper as Director proceeded the appointment of Sir Chimanlal and that the power exercised by the latter is so very limited that in spite of his reputed moreration he has been obliged to tender his resignation as a member of the Executive Council?

2. The Report which was published by the Development Board was a belated document giving no details whatever but revealing only the mystery in which the Department was working and in particular withholding from the public all estimates and contents of facts.

3. Sir Chimanlal, Member in charge of the Development Department, while speaking before the Council, gave an estimate of the profits of the Development scheme at fifty crores of rupees. The public were afterwards officially informed that there was only a mistake to the extent of putting one additional nought behind the sum and that the actual profit may or may not be even five crores of rupees!

4. That the best part of the land has been already disposed of at less than cost price to the Military Department. Why the Military Department cannot go out to the suburbs, one can never understand.

5. That the original estimates have been considerably exceeded and that from rupees four crores and a half they have jumped up to rupees ten crores and a half.

6. That even after the attention of the Government was drawn more and more Englishmen are being appointed to hold high places.

7. I hear that an attempt is being made to remove from office Mr. Vaidya, who holds the position of Deputy Assistant Director of Development. Mr. Vaidya is the only Indian enjoying high position in administrative side of the Department.

8. That crores of rupees are being spent in this manner while the sanitation of the heart of the City demands an active and immediate attention.

9. I shall, therefore, ask all citizens of Bombay to muster strong at the Town Hall meeting and prove to the Government that the people of Bombay are wide awake.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO

October 20.

TOWN HALL MEETING.

The following resolutions will be moved at the public meeting to be held under the auspices of the Indian merchants' chamber and bureau on Saturday, the 22nd instant.

Resolution (1):—This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau puts on record its sense of grave dissatisfaction at the decision of the Government of Bombay refusing to make the Development Department a "Transforred" subject, and considers that their action in having treated, and in continuing to treat that Department as "Reserved" subject is a breach of the constitution and a usurpation of a function intended by the Legislature to be transferred to popular control.

Resolution (2):—That in the opinion of this pubic meeting the Committee associated with the Development Department should be more representative of all interests and should have more powers of control and should act as an administrative Committee rather than an Advisory Committee.

Resolution (3)—That in the opinion of this public meeting the Development Department of the Government of Bombay should adhere in the question of suburban development, to the town planning principle instead of to the principle of wholesale acquisition.

Resolution (4):—That the Chairman of this Committee be authorised to send to the Government of Bombay, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State for India the resolution passed at this meeting.

NEW TRADE UNIONS.

The Hon. Secy. of the Bombay Central Labour Federation writes:—With the help of Professor Kaushika the following trade unions have been recently established:—

(1) Labourer's Union Malda; (2) Labourer's Union Kharouri; (3) Milkmen's Union Santa Cruz.

Under the auspices of the Nandurbar Congress Committee a grand procession consisting of peoples of all castes and professions—dressed in Khadi—was held on the Vijayadashami day. Prominent leaders addressed the people on the banks of the river to adopt Swadeshi and not to become members of the Amen Sabhas.

"SERVICE IS HIGHEST PRIVILEGE."

BEHAREE STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

MRS. SARLA DEVI'S ADDRESS

Students and friends of Behar,—I am grateful to you for the honour you have conferred on me by electing me your president for the present session of your conference, and am deeply sensible of the love with which the citizens of Hazaribagh have welcomed me in their midst. I only pray I may prove worthy of it by service to our Motherland.

I must tell you frankly my mind was a perfect blank as to the characteristics of the Biharee Students' Conference when I accepted your invitation to preside. I did so only under a sense of imperative duty to respond to the call of fellow students from whichsoever corner of India it may come. For, fellow-students, you are my friends, of one who considers herself a student still in the school of life. My only claim to a higher seat is that of being perhaps a little more advanced student than most of you seated below.

There are two more reasons which drew me to you,—one of the past and one of the living present. In my younger days—twenty years back—I was attached to you and had laboured for your regeneration, through physical culture and courage-exercises as a sister, and in my ripe womanhood an anxious motherly care is extended towards you all by the privilege of motherhood to a brother-student of yours, a boy of fourteen. Because of him the central thought of my being is student-welfare of India. My mind is always on the search—for whatever new ideas there may be in this direction—not welfare of an impermanent character, but of an enduring, permanent, eternal type.

TURN STUDY INTO SERVICE.

India is one; the Student-problem in Behar is the same as the Student-problem in Punjab or Bombay or Bengal. In the recent national upheaval you students have been shaken as much as the other communities. The advice of your elders—even of Mahatma Gandhi your president of the year 1916—to keep aloof from active politics has proved futile in the face of the direct call of the nation to join hands with the leaders in throwing off the yoke of foreign domination on the soul. The definition of politics has had to be revised and it has been found to denote service on the broad basis of spirituality. I cannot do better than quote to you what I have prized as valuable for my son,—the findings of a master-mind on the subject:—"You must think carefully what is worth learning. You must study because God is wisdom as well as Love, and you must study specially that which will most help you to help others. Happiness, knowledge and service are interchangeable terms. No boy or girl is truly happy, unless he or she begins, even while young, to transmute knowledge into service. The student therefore, has two kinds of study to undertake (1) that which vitalises and makes sensitive his mind for later use and (2) that which enables him to be immediately of use in his own way. He has has, own definite note to strike in the world's harmony his own special value to the world, as much when in school or college, as out of it. The student therefore who is not encouraged to turn his study into service cannot be truly happy. For one of the circumstances of growth is that we gradually find that the less our selfishness is narrow the more our happiness grows permanent." The above thoughts take us directly to the problems of the day. A student must feel he cannot begin the training for service too early. Be he a student, he must be a servant of India withal. His studies must be to unite his life to the lives of his fellow-countrymen. You have to make a searching inquiry therefore into the existing institutions and their curricula, and if they be found wanting you must bid goodbye to them even at the cost of underfeeding of the intellect for a time. This is Student-politics in a nutshell,—not a scramble for high positions, but a discipline for self-dedication. The Indian method of imparting knowledge in the old institutions of *gurukulas* and *biharas* was through service rendered to the Guru; and the object of knowledge was also service to fellow-beings. The Varnashram dharma was a scale of graduated service to the nation—the higher the grade the greater the service demanded. Personal service being the lowest in the scale was allotted to the unlettered Shudra. Next to that was service by wealth of the Vaishyas acquired through the knowledge of the Arts, Industry and Agriculture Higher still was service by the staking of life of the Kshatriyas through a knowledge of the use of arms and weapons. Highest of all was service by knowledge and life spiritual pure and simple of the Brahmanas.

In the present day student community there is no caste distinction, there are only differences of temperament in individual students. According to his predilection let each student select his particular mode of service in which he would like to specialise by training and choose his school or teacher for so doing. This is for normal days. But for extraordinary times such as we are passing through at present, when the nation has declared non-violent war with its enemies, no student can afford the luxury of specialisation, all must render the common service or a soldier and receive training for that alone. In this non-violent war the weapons are the Charkha and the Loom, which all of you have to learn to wield. You have to robe 300 millions of men, women and children with—hand-made clothes, you have to revive a strangled industry of the country. The Indian muslin which used to cover the dead mummies of Egypt 3,000 years ago may not adorn the living Indian maid today because that would make a hole in the pocket of the Manchester merchant and hamper the Lancashire *loot*. Mrs. Besant one of your ex-president asked you to study English history. "Watch the birth of her Freedom in Saxon times," she said, "and its rebirth on Runnymede; study the rising of her burghers and her merchants and the first Commons at the time of Edward I; see the struggles between nobles and Kings, between Kings and people; see the great strife for liberty under Hampden and Pym and Cromwell, ending in the trial in Westminister and the Scaffold in the White all; follow the struggles through the years of the late seventeenth, the eighteenth centuries; and the nineteenth; study the conditions that gave rise to Shelley's palpitating verse; breathe in the splendid air of Liberty that filled the lungs of England, that made her the liberator of the slave, the defender of the oppressed and the asylum of Mazzini, of Kossuth, of Kropotke".

She an Englishwoman with loyalty bred in her bone to England asks you to study this, as she says, to understand why God sent England to India. I, an Indian woman urge you to study the same to understand why you may not remain under the tutelage of the English for ever. I ask you further, to supplement your study of the history of England with that of the East India's company's ascendancy in India, with the authenticated accounts by English, historians of the emasculation of India by the English, of their manhood-killing methods employed both here and in England by Acts of Parliament and otherwise. Then I would urge you young students, to form into a band to undo the evil's done by the English.

THE END AND MEANS.

The clothing of the Indian body with India-made clothes is both an end and means. It is an end in itself; and it is a means towards cutting off the English apron strings to which an old nurse would fain keep her nursling tied to his shame when arrived at manhood. It is the means towards thwarting the imposition of a foreign will over your will, of other-rule over self-rule, of exploitation calling itself protection, of systematised plunder masquerading as government. The Charkha-sheds shall be the Power-houses of the nation, and the handlooms the dynamos from which the electrons of energy are to generate and vivify a moribund mass of humanity.

You know that consciousness is an aggregate of three forms of Power-Intelligence, Will, and Action. The whole world of difference between the Animate and the Inanimate lies in the possession or otherwise rather in the manifestation or otherwise of these three forms of power. Through knowledge comes Will, and through Will comes Action. The hand that hurls a machine gun at an inoffensive mob does at the bidding of the Will within the consciousness, and that Will is guided by the Knowledge of the efficacy of the machine-guns to kill instantaneously by thousands. So after all it is not the machine-gun that kills but the Will prompted by Knowledge that destroys. The same power of Knowledge and the power of Will are within us all Indians to save ourselves from destruction—they have only to be evoked. Our consciousness of the evil surrounding us must be awakened; We should know how to meet it; We must will to overthrow it and last of all we must act, act, act and make the throwing off an accomplished fact. The combined Will of the people has to be pitted against the combined Will of the beaucracy. When that is achieved neither machine-guns nor aeroplanes will matter. You students have to put in your quota of will power into the task. Apportion off a fixed period of your time for the service of the country and relieve one another by turn if you like. But bear each your share of the burden, shirk not, fail not at the time of trial.

I have heard of the poverty of the Beharee students; let that not stand in your way. Transmute weakness into strength. Let all Beharee students of this Students' Conference rich or poor embrace voluntary poverty during their students days—like the Brahamcharies of old. Be happy in plain living and high thinking, happier still in nobly acting. Let not her adopted children the Bengalees alone profit by the inspiration of the beauties of Nature in your Motherland. Let them lift you up to lofty ideals and beautiful deeds.

It is here in Behar, in its capital city of Patna, the great liberator of his race and martyr Guru Govind Singh was born. If you pride yourselves on your Motherland being the birthplace of heroes, be worthy of that pride by turning heroes yourselves. Guru Govind Singhji wanted only five heads, five martyrs to sacrifice themselves at the altar of the Motherland. One by one five stood up as the Guru stretched forth his hands wet with the blood of each. But the dead rose to life again. For he alone lives who dares to die. In this land of the birth of Guru Govind Singh, in this sacred Behar who amongst you would be the first five martyrs once more, the five beloved—the *panch pyaras* of the land! Dare any one of you offer yourselves so that your blood may be the seed of heroes by hundreds of your race in the present generation?

My friends, I find your conference has been passing many pious resolutions in the past years like the august body whose offspring it is—Dame Congress of old—not her young progeny of the new creed sprung out of the mother's ashes. But what the country wants today is deeds, not resolutions, martyrs not politicians. It wants the Five Beloved and the Forty Liberated—*panch pyaras and chalis muktas* of Guru Govind Singh. Who amongst you dare respond to the call? If any, come up to the stage.

DONATION TO HINDU UNIVERSITY.

KOTAH, Oct. 18.

His Highness the Maharao of Kotah, has been pleased to add Rs. 50,000 to his previous donation of the lakh to the Hindu University.

Pandit Malaviya who arrived here this morning has left for Bombay."—A. P."

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

In connection with the Degree Examination (1922) of the National Muslim University, it is hereby announced that Teachers working in Independent National Institutions may appear as private candidates after securing the permission of the Academic Council of the University.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

DEATH.

Dr. Shankarrao Canojee passed away Thursday morning of fever. Deeply mourned.

R1707

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality from all causes in the city on the 18th instant was 142 the figure for the corresponding day last year being 140. There were neither attacks nor deaths from cholera, plague, small-pox and influenza.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day at 8 p.m. (S. T.) at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

Under the auspicious of Mandvi District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day in the Shri Cutchi Dasa Osval Jain Mahajan Vadi, Khadak Mandvi, at 9 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. S. G. Banker, Mr. V. Jaraj, Dr. J. V. Vora, Mr. Govindji Visanji and others will deliver lectures on the complete boycott of foreign cloth and the preparation for Satyagraha. Shrimati Sarojini Naidu has consented to preside.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Union a public meeting will be held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall at 9 p.m. (S. T.) today (Friday) under the Presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to explain the Mulshi Satyagraha movement and to enlist sympathy with the Satyagrahi Mavalas. Among the speakers will be Prof. S. M. Paranjpye, Drs. Phatak and Savarkar, Messrs. Chintamanrao Vaidya, Khadilkar, Jamnadas Mehta and Sumant. All are cordially invited to attend.

A MUSICAL CONCERT.

The well-known singer Prof. Bhaskar Buva Bakhale is holding a singing and musical concert on Saturday and Sunday at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya in aid of the family of Abdulla Khan who died at a premature age. The late Abdulla Khan was a renowned singer and maintained the reputation and position which his father the late Nath Khan Attached as one of the best singers in India. Bhasker Buva is the disciple of Nath Khan and it is out of regard for his Guru that the musical concert is arranged. Several well-known singers including Bhaskar Buva and Valayat Khan are to take part in this programme and it is hoped that the concert will be the great success it deserves.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., is appointed to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for a period of two months with effect from the 17th October 1921."

Mr. Dadiba C. Mehta is appointed to act as Assistant Judge vice Mr. C. N. Mehta, with effect from the 1st November 1921, displacing Mr. N. S. Loser.

Mr. Dennis J. McDonnell is appointed to be Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Home Department (Political).

Mr. H. R. Kothivalla, is appointed on return from leave to be on special duty in connection with the tour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Mr. A. W. Dalrymple, Barrister-at-Law is appointed to be a Notary Public and to exercise his functions as such within the City of Karachi.

Mr. J. T. Tanner, on return from leave is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, Larkana.

Mr. H. E. Kidd is appointed to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Larkana.

Mr. R. T. Barker, M.B.E., is appointed on return from leave to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi.

Mr. R. T. F. Ross, I.C.S., on relief, is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sukkur, vice Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S.

Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., on relief is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Bijapur.

Mr. Motiram Shewkiram Advani, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, vice Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S.

Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, on termination of his special duty, is appointed to be Collector of Surat, vice Mr. A. O. Koreishi.

Mr. I. H. Taunton, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, vice Mr. H. R. Gould, I.C.S.

Mr. E. J. Bolus, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Collector, Nawabshah, vice Mr. Hamid Ali, I.C.S.

Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S., is appointed to be Collector, Sukkur, vice Mr. J. A. Pope, I.C.S.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., is appointed to be Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals.

Mr. Jivaji Raghojirao Sewani, is appointed to act as Huzur Deputy Collector Nasik.

Mr. J. B. Crichton is appointed to be a member of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, as the representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. W. C. Holman is appointed to be President of the Rai Committee, Bombay, vice Mr. R. L. McCulloch, proceeding on leave.

Captain F. H. E. Townshend, Executive Engineer, is appointed on his return from leave as Under Secretary to the Governor of Bombay in the Public Works Department.

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA.

THIRD ANNUAL SESSION AT LAHORE.

POSTPONED TO 3RD WEEK OF NOVEMBER

Mr. Mohammad Daud Ghaznawi Secretary, reception, Committee, Jamaiat-Ul-Ulma, Lahore wires under date Oct. 19: Owing to certain inconveniences and the Ali Brothers' prosecution the 3rd Jamiat-Ul-Ulema's annual session is postponed to the 18th, 19th and 20th of November instead of 28th, 29th and 30th of October. Jamiat-Ul-Ulma's members, delegates and those specially invited will be provided with Board Lodging and free admission tickets. The visitors can attend by purchasing tickets costing Rs. 3, 2, and 1.

Proposals are invited. They must reach me up to the 10th of November. All persons attending the Session must inform me about their arrival, also of their intention of making separate arrangement with regard to Board, lodging etc., by the 12th of November. They must bring their beddings with them. The Members of the Reception Committee will be provided with admission tickets without any further charges.

NEW BOOKS

REPRESSION IS THE FATHER OF FREEDOM

Bernard Houghton writes in the "Burma."

"Perhaps never was a movement worse named than Non-Co-operation. Cumbrous in sound, the word implies rather a negative than a positive feeling. But the truth is the very reverse. It is the Moderates, the Co-operators, who take the negative attitude, who despair of their countrymen and seek a despot's hand to lead them to liberty.

"Non-Co-operators have faith in India and in her people. They have faith in the virtues of patriotism and self-reliance and self-growth. They believe that a people becomes great and free, not by humbly trusting in others, but through their own energy and inspiration. Non-Co-operation is positive, through and through. In yourselves is your salvation—such is the battle-cry by which it summons India to hard victory. It means independence of mind and soul, and, were it not that independence has a special political import, that would be a far better name.

"With convincing clearness in "The Gospel of Freedom,"* Prof. Vaswani teaches how vital and positive is the movement of Non-Co-operation. It is far, far more than mean refusal to work with a foreign Government. To cardinal doctrines it has. First, that India shall be self-respecting and unfettered. That she may never be as long as she sits at the feet of foreign rulers. Secondly, that India shall develop her civilisation on her own lines of injury to none, of simplicity of knowledge and of noble ideals. The materialism of Europe she casts behind; rather she would send to Europe, steeped in blood and sensuousness, a message for a higher life. All the passion, for ages repressed, of a great union, all the longing to live and grow in freedom, the very soul of India speaks in their great movement of which Prof. Vaswani is so worthy an apostle.

"No wonder that worshippers of materialism are perplexed at Non-Co-operation. They understand a pork millionaire or the men who have slain ten thousands of his fellowers, but the idealist they do not understand. They condemn Mahatma Gandhi very much as the Roman Governor, Pontious Pilate, condemned Jesus Christ.

"It is not by begging for boons that men become heroes, nor can they who shrink from the despot's rod. Who fears to suffer for his country? Who will not brave all wounds and hurt so only that his country live?

"Where does it lead—this policy of repression?" some one asked Prof. Vaswani. "It leads to our liberty," he replied. That is emphatically true, in Burma as well as India. *Repression is the Father of Freedom.*

*The Gospel of Freedom by Prof. T. L. Vaswani, published by Messrs. Ganesh and Co., As. 12.

Books by Prof. Vaswani.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, October 21, 1921.

WANTED REPARATION.

There have been many sad chapters in the history of political trials in India and of them perhaps Dharwar is one of the saddest. It has been clearly shown that the trial was vitiated partly owing to bureaucratic obstinacy and refusal of proper facilities for defence and partly to the peculiar atmosphere prevailing in Dharwar. Even on the evidence offered, the accused were entitled to an acquittal. The evidence was suspicious and untrustworthy. On Mr Waterfield's own showing, the Lingayat witnesses could not be trusted. He has accordingly acquitted two of the accused disregarding the heavy list of witness against them. Barring these witnesses and witnesses under the thumb of the police, liquor contractors who evidently bore a grudge against picketters and Government officers who were preeminently interested in upholding the prosecution theory, there remain only police witnesses. If the cases of the accused are individually analysed, it will be seen that the Sessions Judge has convicted them, relying solely on police evidence. Even in ordinary cases, police evidence is not much to be trusted. But in the Dharwar case, the police were directly interested in securing the conviction of the accused. If the case had failed, they themselves would have stood in the dock. Such being the case, the Sessions Judge should have looked upon the police evidence with extreme suspicion from the very beginning. Instead, he relies on the police entirely. The judgment is thus initally and wholly wrong. The Sessions Judge disregards the question of time and argues at length with a view to minimise the discrepancies regarding it. The time of the disturbance given is admittedly wrong and the Sessions Judge himself practically says so though he does not attach much significance to it as he should have done. It is very likely that the police, when they came to their sense, after the firing they had indulged in, gave a much earlier time in order to show that there was rioting for over three hours and that they tried all means to disperse the crowd and that, only as a last resort, they fired on the mob. If the police theory has any truth in it, what were they doing all along? Why did they not send for the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police and hand over control to them? Why did they not take care to have a Magistrate near about? They had time to collect one hundred to one hundred and fifty policemen, armed and unarmed. Had they no time to send for and await the arrival of the Magistrate. It is clear that they anticipated nothing grave and that the firing was sudden and unprovoked.

If the prosecution are to be believed one would naturally expect that serious damage would be caused by a hostile crowd of two to three thousand people making, as is alleged, a demonstration for over three hours, egged on by twenty-seven leaders. Even, according to the prosecution evidence itself, the damage does not exceed Rs. 50, we are told! This goes conclusively to show that the disturbance, if any, was not at all serious and that it could hardly afford any justification for the firing. The damage done to person is equally insignificant. Iodine and fomentation was all that was prescribed by the doctor and not more than ten policemen were "injured"! The narration of their injuries would hardly justify even a baton charge, let alone three-firings. The attempt made by the prosecution to give a serious aspect to the disturbence has miserably failed in view of the so-called "injuries" to the police. Unless we are to accept the notorious Madras theory that brickbats must be answered by bullets and that on the slightest pretext firing may and should be indulged in, the Dharwar firing can hardly be justified in view of the slight damage done to person and property. Investigation should not have been entrusted to local officers. The conduct of the District authorities was open to grave suspicion and no fair and impartial investigation was to be expected, with these individuals present in Dharwar. The immediate transfer of the officers was absolutely needed in the interests of justice, but Government could not be induced to value justice more than prestige. There was no need of a hurried investigation. The anxiety of the District authorities to commit Government and to block independent inquiry by the commencement of judicial proceedings should have been discouraged by Government. It is difficult to believe that Mr. Painter, Mr. Marsden and Shivlingappa had nothing to do with the inquiry. Their presence in Dharwar prevented a fair investigation.

If trouble had been anticipated from mid-day, the District Magistrate should have been in town all along. Nothing would have been lost by getting into touch with the popular leaders and utilising their services in preserving peace and order. The officials concerned cannot be freed from blame, if all possible steps are not taken to prevent firing which ought to be resorted to only when it is absolutely unavoidable. Firing is not an ordinary instrument of preserving peace and order. In Dharwar, even the Magistrate was not present, when firing took place. The whole thing was left to the Sub-Inspector of Police and it can hardly be argued with the slightest show of justification that the police are to be allowed to set up the plea of self-defence and fire on the crowd. If Government wanted the issue to be fairly tried, they should have prosecuted Shivlingappa and if he had then pressed self-defence there would have been some meaning in holding the firing to be justified. As it is, the issue did not arise in the case. It was not put to the Assessors. The Dharwar case is independent of the justification or otherwise of the firing. Still the Sessions Judge holds it to be justified in every way. The Judge admits the *panchnama* to be inaccurate but slurs over it. The question after all remains whether the twenty-seven accused had anything to do with the case. They have been convicted so to say on *ex-parte* evidence. Their position, character, antecedents, convictions and principles all go to militate against the prosecution theory that they led a mob of two to three thousand people with the intention of reproducing another Malegaon at Dharwar. No one would believe it. The Sessions Judge himself acquits four of the accused. If the grounds on which he acquits these accused are applied to the rest, they also are entitled to an acquittal. Police evidence has to be eliminated, in the circumstances of the case, from all consideration. If this is conceded, the whole case crumbles to the ground. Letters have reached us containing appeals to Government, especially the Indian members of the Cabinet, to the M. L. C's and to the Chief Justice to give their attention to this gross miscarriage of justice. We have little hope of the M. L. C's. and the members of the Executive doing anything substantial to repair the wrong done. But we trust our fears will prove false. But the duty of the Chief Justice of the High Court and of the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England is clear.

Notes of the Day.

The Contrast.

In the Anglo-Indian and Moderate Press we have seen of late lurid pictures drawn of justice administered by the arbitration courts of the Non-Cooperators and comparisons instituted between such justice and that dealt out in the official courts of law. When one comes to probe the truth of these stories, one sees more of the paint of the anti-Non-Cooperator journalist than of any substance in the charges of horrible cruelty levelled at the arbitration courts. Babu Bhagwan Das of Benares cannot be brushed aside as a prejudiced critic. Let us hear what he has to say of the samples of justice administered in the non-cooperators' arbitration courts and in the official courts. He vouches for the following case which occurred a few weeks ago at Benares. On the 23rd of September, some persons brought to the house of [illegible] Abdul Karim, a private medical practitioner and prominent local Non-cooperation and Khilafat worker, an old woman and a youth together with a "thali" and a "batuva" (brass utensils). The youth confessed that he had stolen them under the stress of hunger. The old woman was content to have her things back and was not desirous that the boy, a juvenile, should be prosecuted. Dr. Abdul Karim admonished the youth, who promised not to steal again, pulled his own ears and sat up and down, a very common form of domestic punishment in India for juveniles. The parties then went their own ways. Such was the "justice" actually administered in a Non-cooperator's court of justice.

A Sample of "British Justice."

The matter, however, did not end there—thanks to the zeal of the police of the *mabap* Government. Coming to know of the incident, they, with the city Kotwal at their head, swooped down on Dr. Abdul Karim on the 26th September and arrested him, without producing a warrant, at a volunteers' meeting, and charged him before Mr. Khareghat, Joint Magistrate, with an offence under Section 225 I. P. C., (rescue of an offender from lawful custody). The evidence produced by the prosecution proved only the facts narrated above. The Magistrate declared that he was not satisfied that any charge was made out against Dr. Abdul Karim, as no force had been used for any "rescue" and the thief was not in "custody" when his captors voluntarily agreed to an amicable settlement. The police asked for an adjournment—and lo! the miracle was worked within 24 hours! On the 28th, when the accused was again placed before Mr. Khareghat, the latter without any fresh evidence before him, announced that he was satisfied that Dr. Abdul Karim was guilty of the offence charged against him and sentenced him to a year's *rigorous* imprisonment! It may be stated that Dr. Abdul Karim, true to his principles, did not enter upon any manner of defence. So much the worse for him, Mr. Khareghat must have thought, in the manner of Mr. Waterfield of Dharwar! As for the juvenile thief, whom Dr. Abdul Karim had "rescued"—without the use of any force—from the "custody"—of nobody!—well, the Magistrate did not wish to be hard on *him* and let him off with a warning and a surety of Rs. 200. To the great credit of the police and the magistrate it must be stated also that they refrained from charging and convicting respectively the old woman, who had been robbed, of the offence of abetting the "rescue" of the "prisoner" from "custody." Such was "justice" as administered in a British court of law. We do not know if Lord Reading, who had some little acquaintance with British Justice in her own home before he came to India, would be able to recognise her *avatar* in India, but since he has come, as he says, to rehabilitate British Justice in this land, he may do worse than ask for the credentials of the sinister spirit which has usurped its seat in India and continues to mock at both truth and humanity. Lord Reading has now been for a sufficiently long period in India for him to show to the people of this country, in whom he raised high hopes of his earnestness to do the right and just thing, that he realises that this mockery of Justice cannot be allowed to go on any longer and that he has the capacity to arrest the process. Will he address himself to the task before it is too late, or will he, like others who have gone before him, merely shrug his shoulders and dream the dreams of the lotus-eaters?

Craddockian Methods.

We referred yesterday to the ban placed by the Director of Public Instruction in Madras on the use of the Charka in schools. While such is the solicitude of the authorities in Madras to promote the spread of the knowedge of the art of spinning among its school schildren, the Government of Burma are "encouraging" in their own characteristic way the growth of local self-government in the province. They have issued a notification to the effect that Municipal and Town Committees should not make grants of monies from municipal funds to any school or educational institution which is not recognised by the Education Department. The notification, however, has not mentioned the penalties that will be imposed on any municipal or town committee that dares to disregard this *ukase*. Under the Craddockian regime anything is, of course, possible. Such dictation to independent local bodies as the Burma Government have resorted to would be viewed as impertinent and high-handed in any country where the principle of local self-government is honoured, but in Burma the local bodies exist merely to carry out the behests of the bureaucracy. The "Rangoon Times", the mouth-piece of the official world, has attempted to justify the conduct of the authorities on the score that there is no necessity for "national" schools in Burma besides the schools conducted or patronised by Government. But it is for the people to say what type of schools they will promote for the benefit of their children. Moreover, the municipal funds are funds subscribed by the rate-payers and for the Craddockian Government to say to these public bodies that they shall not aid any but the schools pointed out by Government is calculated to render all local self-government in Burma a farce.

A Challenge.

It is not difficult to assign reasons for this unwarranted official interference with the discretion of local bodies. The educational policy of Sir Reginald Craddock's Government has alienated the sympathies of the majority of the people of Burma and the latter have successfully launched a campaign of boycott of Government schools and colleges and have established a net-work of educational institutions, which are progressing rapidly. The discredit which this national movement has brought to the officially conducted institutions has roused the ire of the bureaucracy, which cannot brook the destruction of "official prestige" which is so dear to its heart. Hence the present attempt to deliver a blow below the belt, as it were, to the national movement, by cutting off the sources from which the national schools might be expected to receive help. The reply to such questionable tactics must be clear to every Burman and we have no doubt it will be given. But, if the Burmans find that the committees are hopelessly under the thumb of officialism, they should have nothing to do with such committees. All self-respecting Burmans should resign from all such bodies and find other independent ways of helping forward the national education movement. We note, for the present, that the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) have taken a leaf out the Craddockian book in the resolution which they have just issued regarding N. C. O. municipalities.

More of "Cooperation."

We published the other day an article under this heading by "Onlooker" who described how the obedient Bombay Legislative Council voted the grant of over Rs. 8 lakhs for the Prince's visit. The writer stated that "a very disagreeable exhibition was afforded when about forty or fifty troopers of various regiments marched by the Council door during the discussion of the Royal visit expenditure, up the backstairs and into the gallery." "What happened" we are informed, "was that the General Officer Commanding the Southern Command asked for accommodation in the visitors' gallery for a party of students from the Indian Army School of Education. This party attended in two batches on the 6th and the 7th of October and it was a pure coincidence that they were present when the debate on the expenditure for the Prince's visit was going on and when H's Excellency was also listening to the debate." We have no doubt that it was quite a fortuitous circumstance that brought the students from the Indian Army Education School into the Council Hall. But what the writer evidently had in mind was the effect which this visit, however accidental, had on the minds of not a few of the M.L.C.'s

Khulna Famine.

Mr. Nagendranath Sen, Vice-President of the Khulna Famine Relief Committee, who was in Bombay in August last, is leaving for Ahmedabad to-night to collect funds for the famine-stricken people of Khulna (Bengal). We hope Mr. Sen will receive from the public of Ahmedabad at least the same generous measure of help as he got in Bombay. The latest report from Sir P. C. Ray goes to show that the situation is still grave and the people need to be maintained till December next.

Ottoman Red Crescent Society.

Mr. Chotani has received the following letter from His Excellency Basim Omar Pasha, President, Ottoman Red Crescent Society, Constantinople:—

No. 280/607.
Constantinople, 14th Sept., 1921.

To
M. M. H. J. M. Chotani,
55, Kensington Palace Mansions,
De Were Gardens,
London, W. 8.

Dear Sir,

We have the honour to confirm our letter of the 21st July last in which we gave you a detailed report about our work in general and especially about the refugees, and attracted your attention about the urgent necessity in which we find in order to bring immediate help to our needy brethren in faith especially in the forthcoming winter. Every day brings us fresh refugees and every day our means are decreasing we apply to you and ask *urgent help*.

Apologizing for the trouble we are giving, we thank you again and again for your help and waiting the continuation of your sympathy.

We remain, Right Hon'ble Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
BASIM OMAR PASHA,
Vice-President.

The need of money to relieve the distress of Turkish refugees is, as Basim Omar Pasha says, urgent and the Indian Muslims must bestir themselves and see that the help needed is immediately forthcoming.

INDIA AND EMPIRE.

THE RACE PROBLEM.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

IV.

Up to this point, I have tried to make clear, that the immense area and population of India, with its history and tradition so different from England, make the thought of India ever becoming in reality an integral part of the British Empire almost inconceivable. Furthermore, while Canada and Australia and other dominions can truly look back to England as their own national home, it is quite impossible for India to do so. The retention, therefore, of India within the British Empire, permanently and integrally, cannot possibly be for India's own sake: It must be for the selfish aggrandisement of the English race. This has really been the meaning of that phrase, (which I have even heard Indians themselves quoting, as if with pride) that India was "the brightest jewel in the British Crown". This constantly repeated expression ought to bring a blush of shame to Indians instead of pride. For in reality, while the Philippines are likely to obtain their independence after less than thirty years of foreign rule by the United States, more than 160 years have passed since the Battle of Plassey, and yet the goal of independence is not even welcomed with any enthusiasm by a large number of Indians themselves. They would almost shiver at the thought.

A Question of Facts.

We have seen that, if India with its 320,000,000 people, were to remain within the British Empire on terms of perfect racial equality, then it would so outbalance every other portion of that Empire by its sheer weight of numbers, that the Empire itself would have to become predominantly Indian in its character, rather than a *British* Empire. Its centre would in the course of time gravitate to Calcutta, or some other Indian capital, rather than remain in London. But the British themselves would never for a moment consent to an "Indianising" of their Empire. As soon as ever such an "Indianising" was likely to happen, the theory of racial equality would be given up, or at least be cloaked over with all kinds of different disguises and subterfuges. Colonel Wedgwood may write about the Indo-British Commonwealth, adding the title "Indian" to the old word "British". But it is not the name that matters: it is a question of facts.

We are seeing the crude facts illustrated at the present time in East Africa. The one simple reason why the British and Dutch in East Africa will never allow racial equality in that country,—just as they have never allowed it in South Africa—is because they are in the position of an aristocracy, which insists on keeping its power. India is only six days journey from Mombasa: England is twenty days distant. Every year the number of Indian settlers is increasing. Therefore, the "white" settlers are crying out for a "white" East Africa, as they feel themselves outnumbered. There can be little doubt that they will have full sympathy from the other provinces in Africa where the English rule. The "white" settlers would rather leave the country altogether than submit to live side by side, on equal terms, with Indians whom they despise.

A Lesson of the War.

It is sometimes asserted that this "white" race supremacy has become less arrogant and insistent since the great European War. I wish I could see signs of this. What I have observed with my own eyes is exactly the reverse. In Africa, at least, the spirit of "white" race has grown more arrogant, not less. There is no lesson of the war, which has been more neglected and despised by the Anglo-Saxon race, than that of respect for the non-European races of mankind. Wherever I have travelled, I have noticed, what I can only call a stiffening and hardening of the barriers which separate the "white" race from all other races. An even more striking illustration of this may be given some parts which I have not visited. For the most sober papers in the United States continually regret the recrudescence of lynch law and fanaticism against the coloured people since the time of the Great War.

Problem of Racial Arrogance.

While I have been trying to work out this problem of racial arrogance, and to find some solution, I have studied the history of other countries, which have suffered the same fate as India, and have lost for a time their freedom. The picture, which history gives, is not a bright one. It shows unmistakably, what a moral and spiritual thing political freedom is. Even the Roman Empire which gave full citizenship at last to non-Romans, could not prevent the decline and decay of the conquered countries. The "Roman Peace" led directly to stagnation.

Many years ago in Delhi, soon after I had come out to India, I was startled by the following sentence, in Seeley's "Expansion of England":—"Subjection for a long time to a foreign yoke is one of the most potent causes of national deterioration." At first, I tried hard to find exceptions. But the more I thought over the historical facts the more true I found the statement. I believe, that it was true, in India, concerning the Moghal Empire just as to-day it is proving true about the British Empire.

Ethics of Alien Rule.

I would again point out, that this does not mean that foreign conquest is always immediately a disaster. The reign of Akbar was an untold blessing to India. The rule of the United States in the Philippines has been unquestionably a blessing in modern times. But, to *prolong* a foreign rule appears invariably to lead to disaster. And the whole controversy with England at the present time is, that its rule in India has lasted too long.

I need not dwell upon the different evils,

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous articles in the series appeared on Oct. 10, 11 and 19.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

PERSONNEL OF ITALIAN DELEGATION.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Rome.—The Italian delegates for the Washington Conference will consist of Signor Schanzer, President, Meda, Albertini, Ambassador Ricci and, if the Foreign Minister is included in other delegations, Dolatorretta will go.—"Reuter."

U. S. SENATE RATIFIES PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has passed a Bill extending the Emergency Tariff law until February 1st, 1922, by 197 votes to seventy-four.

The Senate ratified to-day the treaties of peace with Germany and also Austria.—"Reuter."

FREEDOM OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

EARL BEATTY AND MARSHAL FOCH TO BE RECEPIENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

New York.—The Freedom of the City will be conferred on Admiral Earl Beatty, Field Marshal Foch, Generals Diaz and Jacquese, who during their stay in the United States, will attend the convention of the American Legion.—"Reuter."

THE PERSO-AFGHAN TREATY

TEXT PUBLISHED IN TEHRAN.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Paris "Temps" announces that the text of the Perso-Afghan Treaty has been published in Tehran. One of the clauses lays down that if one of the countries is at war with a third power, the other country will try with all its resources to prevent that power's success.—"Reuter."

PERSIAN DELEGATION TO ANGORA.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Constantinople.—It is reported from Angora that the Persian National Assembly decided to send a special delegation to the National Turkish Assembly, the delegation has already left Tehran.—"Reuter."

WAZIR RAIDS ON FRONTIER DISTRICTS.

VIGOROUS POLICY ADOPTED.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 19.

A lengthy communique is issued to-day giving the details of the operations against a section of Malikshahi Wazirs and Gangi stated that British Frontier districts of Khel Wazirs, in the course of which it is Kohat and Bann aund also Mianwali electric ot Punjab haav esuffered for a long time from transborder raiders, chiefly Wazirs, assisted by Khattack outlaws who have made a practice of kidnapping British subjects, both Mahomedans and Hindus, and holding them to ransom. A vigorous policy has been adopted by the North West Frontier Province Administratio nto check this evil and in pursuance of that policy two ovillages lying some miles beyond our administrative border were simultaneously raided and destroyed on the night of 12th and 13th October. The first was named Charkani, head quarters of Malikshahi Wazirs fourteen miles south of Thal and the second was named Walai, head-quarters of Khattack outlaws named Arab Gul. A scheme of operations has been drawn up by General Sir Andrew Skeen, Commanding Kohat District and the force employed was under the command of Colonel S. G. Loch, Commanding Fifth Brigade. These operations cannot fail to have a most salutary effect on this part of the border since they have shown the Wazir that the Government has forces which it is prepared to use and the swiftness and precision of the operations have demonstrated to the raider and to the outlaw that they cannot count on the invulnerability in their mountain fastnesses.—"A. P."

INDIAN TRADE RETURNS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

The trade returns for September 21 received in the Department of Statistics, show that imports of private merchandise amounted to Rs. 19¾ crores as compared with Rs. 24 crores in August 21 and Rs. 29 crores in the corresponding month of last year and that exports including re-exports totalled Rs. 20 crores as against Rs. 19½ crores in August 21 and nearly Rs. 22 crores in Sepetember 20. Treasure showed a net export of Rs. 64 lakhs as against Rs. 281 lakhs in Auyust, and against 240 lakhs in September 20.—"A. P."

THE ROYAL TOUR.

COMMITTEE'S BUSY TIME.

PRINCE IN SPLENDID HEALTH

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Committee, comprising Lord Cromer, Captain Dudley North De Montmorenoy and Colonel Bannerman, has been busily engaged during the last three weeks at the special offices in the India Office in working out details of the Royal Tour. The local programmes have been pouring in from India and the details of these after being examined have necessitated frequent reference to the Prince. The work is now nearing completion but a good deal of detail remains to be dealt with on board the "Renown." The wireless on the ship is capable of transmitting two thousand miles and the Prince will be in constant touch with both Indian and England. The Prince who is in splendid health is at present shooting at Sandringham and is eagerly anticipating his Tour.—"Reuter."

PROTEST IN INDIA.

VIEW OF AN AUTHORITY ON INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

An authority on India, who is accompanying the Prince of Wales on his tour through India, interviewed by the "Daily Mail" representative with reference to the protest against the tour, said,. "We are referred to a small group of extremists in India, who may or may not be so eager for the event as others, as evidence of its imprudence, and all too little voice is given to the other far greater side of the question. Over a million men left the shores of India to fight for the Empire during the War, but, although among them a few served in France or Flanders and were able to meet the Prince, a majority fought in Mesopotamia or East Africa or on other fronts unvisited by him. It is only too well known how these thousands —and how many more besides—are longing to see the Prince face to face too and to receive at first hand from him something of his thanks for their faithful and unflinghing service.—"Reuter."

ROYAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

PRINCES INVOLVED

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Henry were involved in a motoring accident near Cambridge to-day. A motor-cycle collided with the Princes' car which suffered a smash of the back wheel. The Princes were unhurt but the sidecar passenger was picked up unconscious.—"Reuter."

FRANCE'S FOREIGN POLICY.

M. BRIAND'S SCRUPLES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Paris.—When the Chamber reassembled, M. Briand, in the course of his statement on foreign policy, declared that his aim was the maintenance of peace. He denied the assertion that France's military position was in any way weakened. The mobilisation of the 1919 Class had filled the gaps in the French forces.

M. Briand declared that he would only go to the Washington Conference if the Chamber expressed confidence in his peace policy by a substantial majority. If a powerful minority disagreed, then others might carry out the policy which he considered was disastrous.—"Reuter."

THE NASIK DEADLOCK.

PRESIDENT'S OBDURACY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, Oct. 20.

The special general meeting of Nasik Municipality which was adjourned on Monday for want of quorum after the vote of consure against the President was carried, was convened this morning when fifteen members were present. At the outset Mr. Patel proposed that as a protest against Mr. Oka's not resigning the presidentship and to mark the committee's resolve not to transact any business so long Mr. Oka occupied the chair, they would adjourn without doing any business. The President disallowed the proposition and attempted to proceed with the business on the agenda. Three or four items were proposed against the wishes of the members but all of them were shelved. When this farce of transacting business had gone on for a few minutes Mr. Gadre proposed adjournment of the meeting and on the proposition being seconded, it was put to vote and carried by a majority of ten voting for and five against it.

It was pointed out at the meeting that the committee had no objection to transact business, if the President retired from the chair and allowed either the Vice-President or some other member to occupy it; but as the President persisted on remaining on the chair the members felt no alternative but to adjourn. It was obvious that the members are determined to vindicate their rights and unless Mr. Oka is removed from the office in pursuance of the committee's resolution of Monday lastcomplee deadlock is inevitable. The matter now rests with the Government whose action will determine the future course of events.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer One Shilling four and one fourth pence and Demand Bills One Shilling four and nine thirty two pence.

The Karachi Cantonment Magistrate has sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment each, two clerks charged with defrauding Government in respect of three Supply and Transport Bills.

GRAVEST REBELLION IN INDIA

IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION OF COMMONS IMPERATIVE.

KENYA QUESTION SHOULD BE DECIDED IN THE HOUSE.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The discussion of Mr. Chamberlain's motion in the House of Commons yesterday for taking time of the House for the Government's unemployment measures was marked by a small passage between Sir W. Joynson-Hicks and Sir J. D. Rees. The former urged a discussion on the grave situation in India where he declared there was the greatest rebellion since 1857. He said there was very grave anxiety felt lest the policy of the Government had so weakened the Army in India that there was difficulty in dealing with the rebellion. Sir W. J. Hicks expressed his opinion that the Indian in Kenya was a matter for the decision of the House of Commons and not of Mr. Churchill. He also urged that the House of Commons ought to have an opportunity for discussing the negotiations between the Government and the Government of Egypt. —"Reuter."

INDIAN STUDENTS' COMMITTEE.

MR. SARVADHIKARY'S VIEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Mr. D. P. Sarvadhikary, interviewed regarding the work work of the Indian Students Committee, said that the Committee was well received everywhere in Britain by the University authorities. All connected with educational establishments and some industrial authorities had promised their assistance. Others pleaded that if the Indian youths were given facilities for the training, it would be serious to the trade competition between India and Britain. The Committee pointed out that the Indian industrial development was a great Imperial asset which should be assisted. The Indian youths if not accepted in Britain, would go to the America, Japan, Germany or elsewhere, with the result that, instead of returning to India as Empire missionaries of great industries of Britain, they would turn their attention to other countries which would be bad from the Imperial point of view. People trained in America or in other countries would naturally try to establish connections between those countries and India as regards orders for machinery etc.—"Reuter."

BRITISH HONOUR TO U. S. UNKNOWN.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S APPRECIATION

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Washington.—President Harding thanking the King for the bestowal of the Victoria Cross, expresses the belief that the Anglo-American delegates at the Disarmament Conference will cooperate with other nations to reduce the "burden of armaments through diminishing the possible causes of war."—*Reuter.*

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

PRINCE OF WALES' ANXIETY FOR UNEMPLOYED.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Prince of Wales has sent a letter to the Lord Provost, Glasgow, who has arranged a meeting on October 24th. to support the British Empire Exhibition, in which he emphasises his anxiety that there should be no avoidable delay in proceeding with the work at Wembley which would provide employment for a very large number of workless. The Prince says that the immediate need is the complete guarantee for funds, after which they want to ensure the adequate portrayal of event industrial and commercial activity in the British Isles on a scale no less representative than is already assured in the Dominions and India.—"Reuter."

REFORMS IN INDIA.

MR. SARVADHIKARY ON TIME LIMIT.

PRINCE'S MESSAGE TO INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Writing in the "Pall Mall Gazette", Mr. Sarvadhikary pleads that the resolution of the Indian Legislative Assembly that ten years time-limit for the next step in the Indian self-Government should be examined and revisel soon, should be examined on its merits. He contends that the time-limit is frankly a maximum and the Irish or the Moplah troubles should not interfere with re-examination. He says that some well-meaning but ill-informed friends of India suggested in a Constitutional impossibility namely that the Prince of Wales should take with him and present an abundant instalment of concessions: Though the Prince can not do this, says the writer, he may well take more with him than mere insignia of Parliamentary goodwill such as say the replica of Mage for the use in the Assembly. He may take assurance of the goodwill of the King and his Ministers and the latter's undertaking to do their best whether they be in office or not. Let a message of goodwill from the people of Britain go forth to the people of India through the Prince, the dearly beloved of both. This will not involve him in politics but may greatly help those who between the Government and its opponents are having a most uncomfortable time.—"Reuter."

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

WHAT GERMAN BANKRUPTCY MEANS

LONDON, Oct. 18

The Lloyd Bank monthly report reviews Germany's financial condition and concludes that despite a measure of misleading prosperity in certain fields, Germany has long been bankrupt and the conversion of the mark into foreign bills and industrial shares merely proves that the public at last appreciates this fact. The report points out that German bankruptcy means that she will default sooner or later with the reparations' obligations.—"Reuter."

If You Want

To end Autocracy,
To stop waste of crores,
To avoid another Back Bay Bubble,
To expedite Housing of the Poor,
To vindicate your rights for self-Government,
To have your affairs administered by your own people,
To see your hard-earned savings expended in Bombay, for Bombay and by Bombay,

ATTEND TOMORROW'S TOWN-HALL MEETING,
AND
DEMAND YOUR RIGHTS.

A FAMOUS CRICKETER TO STUDY INDIAN QUESTIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The cricketer Mr. C. B. Fry, who was recently attached to the Indian delegation to the League of Nations, is sailing by the "Macedonia" for India to study Indian questions on the spot. He is accompanying the Maharaja of Patiala.—"Reuter."

LAWN TENNIS.

RESULTS OF COVERED COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Further play in the covered court championships at Queen's Club, London, resulted in Sleem beating Jacob 6/2, 7/5, 8/2 in the Fifth Round of the Open Singles.—"Reuter."

MR. SEN GUPTA GETS THREE MONTHS' RIGOROUS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

Mr. Burrows, the District Magistrate of Chittagong to-day delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, and seventeen others, were chaged under sections 151 I. P. C., and 31 of Police Act. The Magistrate convicted all the accused on both the charges and sentenced them to three months' rivorous imprisonment each.—"A. P."

CABLE ITEM.

Washington.—The Senate to-day ratified the Peace Treaty with Hungary.

The Governor of the Punjab in company with the Maharaja of Sirmur visited the Sikh Gurdwara at Paunta in Sirmur territory.

MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

VALUE OF APPROVERS' EVIDENCE.

"NEED FOR INDEPENDENT CORROBORATION."

FURTHER DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NASIK, Oct. 16.

After the lunch interval, Mr. Azad, counsel for the defence, continued his arguments. After dealing with the evidence of one or two more witnesses and pointing out the great divergence between several witnesses in regard to time, etc., of the several incidents alleged to have taken place at Shimfatti, counsel dealt with the evidence of the two approvers. Mr. Azad pointed out that no need had existed for tendering approvers. After referring to the necessity for regarding with the utmost suspicion the evidence of the two approvers, especially in view of the fact that their statements had been made long after they had been in Police custody, Mr. Azad said that their evidence required independent corroboration in material particulars. He quoted the words of the great Irish Judge, —Lord Abinger,—who had laid down that "the danger is when a man is fixed and knows his own guilt is detected, he may purchase his immunity by falsely implicating others." A man who had bargained for his own liberty, said counsel, could never be trusted to tell the truth, and it was certain that a man who was angling for his freedom would try to falsely implicate others and, therefore, before such a man's testimony could be accepted, the fullest corroboration was necessary.

Proceeding, counsel pointed out that an approve could only be allowed very reluctantly to go into the box, and even then, it was their duty to see that he gave evidence which could be put before a jury with confidence.

The Court wanted to know whether there was a rule. Mr. Azad said he was sorry that he was not in the habit of citing rules for things that were on their very face, elementary.

WHEN APPROVERS NECESSARY.

Continuing, he said where there were independent witnesses, as in this case, there was no need for approvers. The Court remarked that there was no rule to the effect that there should be no approvers. Mr. Azad pointed out that approvers were made only when the circumstances leading up to the story of the crime were obscure. But the Court said that it was not necessarily so, and approvers could be secured to clear up doubts or supply missing links or for any reasonable purposes of the prosecution. Mr. Azad challenged the prosecution to show that a reasonable necessity existed for self-confessed murderers to be offered pardon. In this case, he found no missing links or doubts which from the prosecution's point of view remained to be cleared up. He thought that the object of making approvers was to influence people who would not yield to the illegal pressure of the prosecution to give evidence. He referred to the case of the approver Khatya who, he pointed out, had been got to incriminate witnesses like Wahab, Umar, Vaidu and Phulya because they had retracted their evidence given in the Lower court.

The Court said that the approvers had been made long before the incident mentioned. Mr. Azad differed and pointed out that he had not in his mind only those three or four witnesses. But there were other witnesses like Digambar who had to be taken care of. The Court said it could not follow counsel. Mr. Azad then asked if the Court really believed that the approvers had honestly been brought into the Court by the prosecution.

He then pointed out that as a general rule when they found that the ends of justice were likely to be defeated or justice about to be cheated, approvers were tendered. But in this case, no such contingency had arisen. The prosecution had led considerable mass of evidence, no matter what their credibility and as such there was certainly no need for approvers. However, the point was, as could be seen from approver Khatya's evidence, that witnesses for the prosecution had to beware as to how they gave their evidence. If, for instance, Digamber had digressed even by a hair's breath from the story that had well drilled into his mind, he would have been told by the prosecution that he could be damned in no time. Counsel then referred to the kind of evidence given by the two approvers, and wanted to know whether on such flimsy story as had been given by them, they were going to be discharged: it was open to the Court to consider the matter. The Court said that it had no option but must discharge them. But Mr. Azad remarked that it was not necessarily so. The pardon that had been offered them was only conditional, and the question was not that they would obtain their liberty in any way, though the prosecution might contend so. The Court then said that there was no question of the approvers satisfying the Court that they had told the truth. If the prosecution thought that the approvers had not kept the terms of their bargain they might prosecute them separately. Counsel observed it was for the Court to express its opinion and then the cat would be out of the bag. The Court asked counsel not to bias it, whereupon counsel remarked that he was trying to point out to it how the approvers' evidence had deliberately been brought up by the prosecution, though there was absolutely no need for it.

HOW TO TAKE APPROVERS' EVIDENCE.

Continuing, counsel said that the fullest corroboration of the approvers' evidence was necessary both in regard to person and incident. To get confirmation of the story was one thing and to get the corroboration of the actors was quite another. Counsel then cited from Amir Ali's "Law of Evidence", wherein is quoted the view of Baron Alderson in the famous English case of Rex vs. Wilkes.

"The corroboration (of accomplices) must be on a point material to the issue; the testimony of the approver ought to be corroborated in some material circumstances, such circumstance *connecting* and *identifying* the prisoner with the offence. There is a great difference between confirmation of an accomplice as to the *circumstances* of the felony and those which apply to the individuals charged. The former only how that *the accomplice was present at the commission of the offence*, but the others show *that the prisoner was connected with it*. This distinction ought always to be attended to. The confirmation which I always advise juries to require, is a confirmation of the accomplice in some fact which goes to fix the guilt on the particular person charged. The corroboration ought to consist of some circumstance that affects the *identification of the person accused*. A man who has been guilty of a crime himself will always be able to relate the facts of the case, and if the confirmation be only on the truth of that history, without identifying the persons, that is no corroboration at all. It is an established rule of practice that the accomplice must be corroborated by independent evidence as to the identity of every person whom he impeaches. The accomplice must be corroborated as to all the persons affected by his evidence. If he is corroborated in his evidence as to one prisoner, there will still be need of corroboration of his testimony with respect to the other prisoners." "The corroboration must be independent of the accomplice or of a co-confessing prisoner. The evidence of one accomplice does not corroborate the evidence of another: but the evidence of either requires corroboration before it can be acted upon. The evidence of two or more accomplices requires confirmation equally with the testimony of one."

Proceeding, Mr. Azad referred to the story of approver Ismail regarding the alleged incident at accused Balusa's house. Though the incident had no bearing on the case, except so far as to implicate Saban Bhikari and Hassan Dalwala, who had already been implicated, yet it had never been corroborated. Again, if the approver was corroborated in regard to identity of one prisoner, still it followed, as the authority he had just cited showed that the identity of the others implicated should be corroborated, by independent testimony. It was true in regard to the evidence of two or more approvers just in the same way as the evidence of one approver. Counsel then referred to the case of witness Digambar who, according to the prosecution evidence, was an accomplice and if the story of the prosecution were true, they had to view Digambar's evidence with the utmost reticence and caution. The Court said it could not see how Digambar was an accomplice. There was absolutely no evidence at all against him. Mr. Azad observed that there was evidence against him. The approver Khatya had mentioned him among the crowd which was smashing the door of the temple.

The Court wanted to know if there was any corroboration. Counsel remarked it was not for saying that Digambar was an accomplice. Corroboration was needed for punishing. At this point, counsel read Khatya's evidence which clearly mentioned Digambar as among the accused. He was not asking the Court to convict Digambar at all. The Court said that he was asking it to consider Digambar as an accomplice but there was no corroboration. Counsel was asked to know where the need for corroboration was. Digambar, according to the evidence of the Prosecution, was an accomplices, he had been passed off as a respectable witness, who had been allowed to go into the box and swear away the life or liberty of the accused. Counsel, however, was not disheartened when the Court said it could not agree with him. The object of having these approvers was nothing but to frighten the witnesses into humble submission and induce them to repeat any story that the Prosecution wanted. Counsel's own view of the matter was, and he felt he was right in saying so, that Digambar instead of being found lurking among the alleged murderous crowd, was at the time safely away at a distance looking to his own safety and that of his or Pophale's family.

The Court wanted to know why then counsel said that Digambar was an accomplice. Mr. Azad pointed out that he was not saying it but that the prosecution had made it out so.

The Court then remarked that the destruction of one piece of evidence did not destroy other evidence. Counsel agreed but begged the Court to leave aside for the moment the defence evidence. Even if it were held that the defence evidence was false, it did not follow that the Prosecution evidence was true.

Counsel relied on 7 Calcutta Notes in Rex vs. Amirkhan to show open to suspicion was the approver's money especially when the approver had long been in Police custody. Counsel

(Continued on next Page.)

MR. DESHPANDE'S CASE.

"PROSECUTION EVIDENCE UNTRUE IN MANY PARTICULARS."

CHARGE FRAMED.

DHARWAR, Oct. 19.

When Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande's case was taken up the accused said he reserved his statement for the Sessions. He added the statements attributed to him were common in Indian political literature and in Calcutta and Nagpur Congress resolutions. The prosecution evidence was untrue in many particulars. The Magistrate framed a charge under section 124A I. P. C. based on eight extracts from his speeches and writings. The case has been committed to the sessions.—"A. P."

KARACHI CLERK'S CASE.

KARACHI, Oct. 19.

Judgment was delivered by the Cantonment Magistrate of Karachi in the case against ex-clerks Hariram and Elias charged with conspiring to defraud the Government in respect of three supply and transport bills. The Magistrate found both the accused guilty and sentenced each to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and fines of Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 respectively.—"A. P."

KARACHI RESOLUTION ENDORSED BY BHUSAWAL.

(From Correspondent.)

BHUSAWAL, Oct. 19.

Bhusawal endorsed the Karachi resolution last night before an audience of 3,000. Mr. Dastante presided. About 75 signature were collected on the spot. Kshire Abdul Latif supported the resolution which was carried, all standing. A resolutioo also was passed congratulating the Ali Brother and other prominent leaders. Mr. Gulsherkhan from Akola moved the resolution condemning the Government's action in prescribing the Fatwas of the Ulmas.

RESIGNATIONS FROM GOVT. SERVICE

From a Correspondent.

SIDDAPUR (Sirsi) Oct. 19.

One prominent clerk, two Patels and one [illegible] school master resigned in obedience to the call of the Siddapur Congress Committee.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MEETS AT DELHI ON NOVEMBER 3

From a Correspondent.

DELHI, Oct. 18.

The meeting of the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee take place at Delhi on the 3rd and 4th November Members attending those meetings are requested to inform Mr. Mohammad Taqi, Secretary District Congress Committee, Delhi immediately so that arrangements for board and lodge may conveniently be arranged. The information should reach before the 26th instant.

MUZAFFARNAGAR CONFERENCE

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN PRESIDED.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 19.

Hakim Ajmal Khan presided at the Muzaffarnagar Conference which commenced on the 17th. Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. Ansari and Mr. Stocks attended the conference.

A resolution calling upon all to leave Government service was passed. "A. P."

RIOTERS OUTRAGES IN MALABAR.

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

[illegible] Malabar some rebels entered Nilambur [illegible]red shots at 16 hours yesterday (16th) [illegible] Koya Tangal active near Mannar [illegible] has destroyed bridge three miles west [illegible]t place. Kunhamed Jaji is reported [illegible] still in vicinity. Pandikkad Nillicut [illegible]e destroyed. Reconnoitering party [illegible] Manjeri fired on by rebels. Fire was [illegible]rned and two rebels killed. Rebel band [illegible] Kottakkal is now reported near [illegible]kammelmuni, 5 miles N. W. of Malla[illegible]m. Chinkachi Battalion continued [illegible]h to Edavanna and Wandur to-day.—"[illegible]."

[illegible]RCHASE OF AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

LAHORE, Oct. 19.

[illegible] press communique states:—It is understood that following purchase of Australian wheat have been made for Indian [illegible]ay, viz. 17,400 tons at prices varying [illegible]om Rs. 33,43 to Rs. 67,86 per 656 lbs. (i.e. [illegible]s. 7-15-4 to Rs. 8-8-2 per maund) C. I. F. [illegible]arachi. It is also reported that in addi[illegible]on to the above eight cargoes of Australian [illegible]heat have been bought by a private firm [illegible]r shipment to India. Some of this wheat [illegible]s probably arrived at Bombay by now [illegible]d the rest will follow shortly."—"A. P."

[illegible]LEGED INDECENT ASSAULT ON A [illegible]WOMAN BY EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

AGRA, Oct. 19.

[illegible] regard to the alleged indecent assault [illegible] woman by European soldiers a search[illegible]uiry has been held officially and four [illegible] were arrested. The womna con[illegible]as been discovered and has made a [illegible]ent that she was taken to the place [illegible]n by two bazar agents for the sol[illegible] was promised payment but not [illegible]t it raised a hue and cry which [illegible]a crowd. The city magistrate's [illegible] going on. The soldiers have been [illegible]n bail."—"A. P."

MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

(Continued from previous page.)

relied on Emperor vs. Bannu Singh in 10 Calcutta Weekly Notes, wherein it was laid down that evidentially the value of the approver's evidence depended immediately on the circumstances under which that evidence was tendered. If this was borne in mind, said counsel, then they would have no difficulty in discarding the whole of the approvers' evidence as worthless. As to accuseds' statements, though the position under the law was anomalous, counsel pointed out that it was nowhere laid down in the Evidence Act that the statements of the accused were not to be believed unless proved. It was open to the assessors and the Court, if they liked,—and they ought to—to accept the whole of those statements. The law did not say that the accused should be treated as blocks of wood or that the only place for them was the jail. Counsel then read out statements of some of the accused and explained how natural their statements were. Counsel was still progressing when the Court adjourned till Tuesday the 18th instant. It is expected that Mr. Azad will then conclude his arguments, and Wednesday and Thursday will be taken by one or two of the defence pleaders to address the assessors in Marathi. It is likely that the counsel for the Prosecution will begin his address on Friday next.

"PROSECUTION STORY CONCOCTED."

MR. AZAD CONCLUDES HIS ADDRESS

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NASIK, Oct. 20.

In the Malegaon Riot Case, Mr. Azad for the defence concluded his arguments. He gave briefly the defence version in the course of which he pointed out how concocted the whole prosecution story was and how official witnesses of the position of Mr. Thakar, Resident Magistrate and Mr. Ghaisas, Mamlatdar, were not above telling lies. Counsel emphasized deliberately the provocative conduct of the deceased Sub-Inspector and the conduct of these Magistrates in leaving everything to his sole discretion. If, said Counsel, instead of the Sub-Inspector being done to death and Bander Balan, Constable, killed or Mr. Pophale's house fired, the lives of a few citizens of Malegaon had been lost by the conduct of the Sub-Inspector and impartial enquiry had been ordered, the first man to be hauled up for neglect of duty would have been Mr. Ghaisas, Magistrate. Counsel described what the duties of the Magistrates were under the Criminal Procedure Code in dealing with riots and unlawful assemblies. Proceeding, he said that there could have been no unlawful assembly until after the firing by the police first at the toddy shop and then at Juma Masjid. There was great difficulty as to who formed the crowd at these places and granting that that crowd afterwards became unlawful assembly, its object could, at its worst, have been to give sound thrashing to the man who was responsible for greatest provocation to them that day. They could not believe for a moment that respectable and well-known citizens, who could have paid the fine imposed on volunteers fifty or even five thousand times, would be in that crowd. Only people who could be inflamed by the imposition of that barbarous sentence were poor weavers whose good fortune in earning two or three rupees a day the Magistrate, Mr. Thakar, had coveted. The conduct of the Sub-Inspector still further inflamed their minds.

"VITIATED EVIDENCE."

The question to be determined was as to who were among them and according to the Code conspiracy and abetting of conspiracy must be very very strictly proved and proved to the hilt. On this point only the evidence they had was too slender and such evidence was hopelessly vitiated. Counsel appealed to the court and the assessors not to be influenced by any outside considerations such as so-called exceptional times or necessity to create moral impression, but to bear in mind that they were there to do pure unadulterated justice. Counsel, before resuming his seat, thanked the Court, the Assessors' and the Prosecution Counsel for patient hearing and giving him many facilities in the course of the trial. Mr. Sathe, pleader, who represents Tatya, Khare, Balasa and a few other accused, besides instructing defence counsel with regard to others, next began to address the Court, Mr. Sathe spoke in Marathi, which is much needed in view of the fact that one of the assessors is but imperfectly acquired with English. He was still proceeding when the Court adjourned.

MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE PRESIDENT RESIGNS

MADRAS, Oct. 19.

The "Hindu" publishes a letter of Mr. T. V. Venkatarama Iyer, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, resigning the presidentship, saying that he will feel amply satisfied if, by his resignation, the Congress Committee can be enabled to select a person for office, who can bring all the warring elements together. He will continue to work untrammeled by executive functions as a humble follower of Mahatma Gandhi.—"A. P."

I. C. S. COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION IN INDIA.

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

It is expected that a competitive examination will be held in India early in 1922 for the recruitment of Indian Civil Service. The regulations are under consideration but subject to further alterations in matters of detail. The subjects and syllabus of examination have been settled. Copies of these may be obtained on application to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Province within which the applicant resides. —"A. P."

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA CASE.

JUDGMENT PASSED.

EXCEPT FOUR ALL FINED.

EVERY ONE GOES TO JAIL EXCEPT TWO.

POONA, Oct. 20.

The judgment in the Satyagraha case of Movlas of Mulshi was delivered, by Mr. Naik, the Divisional Magistrate. Messrs. Bapat and Ranade were fined Rs. 100 or 15 days simple imprisonment and Rs. 50 or 15 days simple imprisonment respectively, and were asked a security for good behaviour for 6 months. The other 14 accused were fined Rs. 25 or simple imprisonment of 15 days. Two Deshmukhs were asked a security for 6 months. Four were acquitted. Rs. 400 from the fine were ordered for the Tata Company. All expect two refused one or security and went to jail.—"A. P."

UNREST AMONG ASSAM LABOURERS.

OFFICIAL ATTEMPTS AT PACIFICATION

TEZPUR, Oct. 19.

The timely action taken by Mr. B. C. Allen, the Commissioner of Assam Valley, who arrived here yesterday, assisted by Mr. Laine, Deputy Commissioner, has saved the critical situation created by the unrest among the tea gardens coolies. Though normal conditions have not yet been restored in all the affected gardens the general impression is that the position is now more settled and the trouble has practically ended. A company of Assam Rifles, who had been brought here owing to the influx of a large number of coolies from Dhendai and other gardens are guarding the treasury, the jail, the police station, the court and the market. There was no interference with the coolies who assembled in large numbers in the court precincts and there was no disturbance.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. A. J. Laine, Deputy Commissioner, called on twenty sirdars and chowkidars representatives of the coolies in the presence of Mr. Gordon, Mr. B. C. Allen, Mr. Williamson and some other representatives of the industry and Rai Sahib M. Lahiri, M.L.C., Rai Bethram Sarma Bahadur and others representing the public. The representatives of the coolies repeated their grievances and appealed for speedy redress of them. Mr. Allen made enquiries as to the cause of the present unrest. Some of the Indian non-officials present expressed their opinion that the causes were mainly economic while the representatives of the industry believed that the unrest was fomented by agitators. After some discussion the Divisional Commissioner told the Sirdars that he would consider their grievances after consulting the garden managers. The coolies then consented to go back to the gardens and were sent back by a special train in the evening. A conference of the tea planters and some of their agents who had arrived here from Calcutta was fixed to-day to consider some of the grievances of the coolies especially the increments of wages demanded by labourers.—"A. P."

REORGANISATION OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

FACILITIES FOR TRADE INFORMATION

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

The following communique is issued:—The Government of India have been considering for some time the questions of re-organising the Commercial Intelligence Department so as to enhance its usefulness in furthering India's overseas trade. Hitherto the Department has been represented at one centre only *i.e.*, Calcutta and the Director-General has relied for trade information at other centres in India either on personal tours or on correspondence with local officers. After consulting local Governments and Chambers of Commerce the Government of India have decided to extend the activities of the Department by creating a subordinate office in Bombay and subsidiary offices at Karachi and Rangoon and at the same time to authorise the Director-General to appoint trade correspondents at other important centres. Further, in order to give the Director-General greater freedom of action, his Calcutta staff has been strengthened and will now be able to supervise the interests of that port during his absence on tour. Appointments of the Director-General and the Director of Commercial Intelligence at Calcutta have already been made and the Government of India hope shortly to be able to fill the appointments of the Director at Bombay and Deputy Director at Rangoon and Karachi

Suggestions have also been received from responsible quarters that the development of inter-provincial trade should be entrusted to this department which would thus serve as a clearing house for trade enquiries and information forwarded by provincial Directors of Industries. Government of India are at present considering proposals to this end. and hope soon to be in a position to make an announcement on the subject. The address of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence is No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta where enquiries regarding overseas trade will be dealt with and it is hoped that he will shortly be in a position to deal with inter-provincial trade enquiries also. The addresses of officers at Bombay, Rangoon and Karachi will be notified as soon as the appointments are made.—"A. P."

INDIA AND THE EMPIRE.

(Continued from page 6.)

that are certain to arise, when subjection has eaten into the soul of the people. They are only too well known. There is a slow undermining of the very foundations of truth and honesty and fearlessness of character. This is caused by the fear, implanted by the foreign rule and its arbitrary punishments and rewards. Everything is to be gained by facile accommodation and flattery. Perhaps it would be true to say that all educated Indians have felt deep down in their own characters, these vicious effects of foreign rule upon the truthfulness of their own lives. No material benefits can compensate for such lossess in the inward life. Even the somewhat exaggerated expression, of courage and plain speaking, that is now so often met with the younger generation, has something strained about it. It is hardly yet the simple natural courage of the man, who has been free from his very birth and has known nothing else but freedom.

Seeley's Dictum.

The more I studied Sir John Seeley's sentence, and then recapitulated to myself the facts of my own experience in India and the colonies, the more clearly I saw that foreign rule does actually lead to the subservient mind, and only the very few, who are able to rise above outward circumstances by the inner power of the spirit, can remain untarnished by its evils. This is a final fact of experience. It is true of the average man.

However much, therefore, "Home Rule within the British Empire" might be substituted for the present despotic power of the Viceroy and Council, I was quite certain, as an Englishman,—knowing my countrymen, as no Indian could possibly understand them,—that there would always be some residuum of subjection in India's position; some remaining mark of dependence; some patronage from the imperial centre; something wholly foreign, and not Indian at all. And such dependence and patronage, however disguised and kept out of sight, would perpetually lead to that national deterioration, which Seeley has described.

I could not bear the thought of this. Often and often, in the silence of the night, I have pondered deeply over Christ's words: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do unto them; for this is the Law and the Prophets."

While I have meditated, I have said to myself again and again, in silence,—"How can you, an Englishman, who love your own freedom and independence, as an Englishman, refuse to allow the very same freedom and the very same independence to every Indian?"

I had no answer to that question, except to acknowledge the truth it contained. If this independence, which is every Englishman's birthright, had made my own life free and fearless, what right had I to enslave others? No! By every sacred precept of my own Christian religion, I was bound to strive ardently for the removal of every hindrance, which should stand in the way of those Indians among whom I was living, my friends and companions and brothers. I ought to prevent them from being deprived of that precious gift of freedom and fearlessness, which I myself had enjoyed as my own second nature and age-long inheritance as an Englishman.

Thus, in times of quiet thought, when all was still and silent around me, the iron of India's subjection,—a subjection which did not begin with British domination, though it had become accentuated thereby,—entered into my own soul, and I longed to receive strength never to add to it by any act of my own, but rather, night and day, to strive to remove it.

It was in very early days, while these thoughts were present with me, that there came one of those sudden revelations of the truth, which are given like a flash from time to time. There had been, in the year 1907, at Aligarh, a dispute between the students and the European staff. This had led to extreme bitterness. Then, a sudden action on the part of the European Principal had provoked a college strike. The students refused to go back until their wrongs were righted. Early one morning at Delhi, Maulvi Nazir Ahmed and Munshi Zaka Ullah, whom I revered most deeply for their singular beauty of character, came to me, with tears in their eyes, to tell me that the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, which was the one darling treasure of their hearts in their old age, was on the point of ruin. They asked me to come with them to Aligarh itself. We went together and I could feel, without a word being said, the outraged spirit of the students,—their resentment, their sense of humiliation, their feelings of injustice During that very night when we were present at Aligarh it flamed forth in a literal deed. For the insulted students burnt their colleges furniture,—their beds and mattresses, their tables and books. The flames mounted to the skies. They were a symbol of the student's own flaming indignation. After the strike was all over, and the students had gone back, and the disturbance was at an end, I asked from Maulvi Nazir Ahmed, what words of advice he had spoken to the students. He told me, that he had said to them as follows:—

"You are slaves. What can slaves do? Get back to your books and work. You are not free men, but slaves."

These terrible words of the Maulvi Sahib, whom I passionately loved, haunted me like an evil dream. Was that all the counsel he was able to give these youngmen at the very opening of their lives. Was that in very truth these students' true position? Were they slaves? The more I thought over it, the more I found that the words of the Maulvi Sahib had truth in them. This foreign subjection was a servitude of the soul, more insidious perhaps than any outward slavery, and none-the-less literally true. However much it might be disguised by a pleasing exterior, the true fact remained. If any one of these brilliant young students went to other parts of the British Empire, they would not be allowed to land. And even here, in India, they must flatter and fawn and beg for favours if they would get office.

I went over and over again, in mind, Sir John Seeley's maxim, which I had just discovered,—"Subjection for a long time to a foreign yoke is one of the most potent causes of national deterioration." The words "for a long time" stuck in my own mind. I said to myself,—"This clearly must not go on any longer. For already, the period since the English came, as foreign rulers, is far too long a time for a country like India to be subject to a foreign power. Added to that, there have also been centuries of foreign subjection before the British advent. *This period of subjection must be ended.*" It was not long after this, that the central thought of Indian Independence became firmly established in my mind. I have tested it since by a hundred experiences abroad, but it has stood the test.

It is true, that, since the days when the Maulvi Sahib gave his advice to those Aligarh students, great strides have been taken in the direction of Indian Home Rule. Events, that no one at that time believed to be possible, have happened in a single year. But the fact remains, nevertheless, that over a large area of the Indian population the subservient mind continues. For my own part, I can see no practical end to it, as long as India remains merely that which the August Proclamation, of 1917, declares it to be, namely, "an integral part of the British Empire."

(To be continued.)

BENGAL POLICE ADMINISTRRTION.

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER ABOLITION OF COMMISSIONERSHIP

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

The Bengal Government's resolution on Inland Emigration for the last year shows a marked decrease in the number of recruits despatched to labour districts. Total number of emigrants recruited in Bengal was 86. As against 600 in the previous year. Conditions of recruitment in the other provinces appear to have been similar. The total number of emigrants from Bengal and other provinces embarked at Golundo was 13,051 as compared with 50,989 in the preceeding year. Decrease was mainly due to depression in tea industry.

In pursuance of a resolution moved in the Bengal Council and accepted by the Government. Bengal, the Government has appointed a committee to consider and report as to whether the posts of Divisional Commissioners may be abolished with due regard to efficiency and if their opinion be in the affirmative to report as to the steps to be taken to give effect to such opinion.

A resolution issued by Government of the Police Administration in Bengal for the last year says: The province was free from revolutionary outrages. No political significance is attached to two dacoities which are believed to have been committed by men of Bhadrolok class. All detenus under the defence of India Rules and State Prisoners, who were under restraint at the end of 1919, were released during the year. Seven convicts in the so-called political cases whose conduct was satisfactory were laso released before the expiry of their sentences. During the year there was considerable improvement in the conditions of service. The expenditure of the department increased from Rs. 1 crore 15 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore 31 lakhs in round figures. The increase was mainly due to enhance rates of pay, to the grant of *Ad Interim* allowances to ministerial officers and travelling and conveyance allowances. The total volume of serious crime was less than in the previous year, the decrease being most marked in offences against property. It is satisfactory to note that the co-operation of the public with the Police in the prevention and detection of crime continued to manifest itself in certain areas where defence parties achieved considerable success. The system of station patrol boats for the prevention of crime in riverine areas has had good results and was made permanent during the year.—"Associated Press."

AGRA ENDORSES KARACHI RESOLUTION.

SUCCESSFUL BOYCOTT OF FOREGN CLOTH

(From a Correspondent.)

AGRA, Oct. 18.

A huge meeting was held yesterday to reaffirm the Karachi resolution. Dr. Lakshmi Dutt who was on the chair moved the resolution in an effectively vigorous speech. Messrs. Yakub Ali Basheshwar Dayal Chaturvedi and Nazir Husain supported the same. About 50 persons more were allowed to support. Everyone of the 4,000 audience was desirous to support, but there being no time all supported it enthusiastically by standing.

Agra has scrupulously boycotted import of foreign cloth, all the merchants having given an undertaking not to order for foreign cloth till the end of December. Inspite of this one Harpershad Baijnath imported goods worth Rs. 18,000. The Congress Committee resented the demanded return and offered several alternatives but the man refused to accept any. Doctor Lakshmi Dutt put the whole affair before the public yesterday and made a thrilling speech emphasising that they would not allow anyone to import *Bideshi* cloth till December though any number of them may be required to go to jail and declared commencement of picketing personally with Choubey Bisheshwar Dayal Kothero from the next day. The whole audience was extremely moved. Ralinath at once agreed to lock up the goods under Congress Committee's lock and key. Picketing was postponed. The cloth is being handed over. Seths Achalsingh Daudayal is also evincing keen interest in this matter. The whole city is taking the greatest interest.

PUNISHMENTS AWARDED BY SUMMARY COURTS.

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

A telegram received from the Officer Commanding, Malabar, states the following punishments have been awarded by summary courts up to 12th October:—1336 to to sessions, 2024 to 2 years, 9 to 20 months, 182 to 18 months, 157 to 1 year, 24 to 4 months, 48 to 6 months, 1 to 1 month, 1 whipped and 39 acquitted. Total is 3,815. —"A. P."

LATEST CABLE.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

PREMIER ON POSSIBLE REMEDIES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Lloyd George made his statement on Unemployment. The Premier declared that the causes of Unemployment which was worst for century could be summed up in one word "war." He denied that the Government had done nothing. He recalled the Government's Export Credit scheme, its distribution of relief amongst the unemployed under the insurance scheme and the provision of work by the Cabinet Unemployment Committee. He mentioned that £657,000 sterling had been voted for the settlement of the exservicemen in the Dominions where already 60,000 had settled and in view of the rush of further applications the Government proposed to ask the Parliament for another £300,000 sterling for the same purpose. (Labour cries of "and get rid of ex-service men!") Mr. Lloyd George retorted there was no compulsion. If the men chose to settle under the flag under very favourable conditions he could not conceive of anything better for the Empire. "We are more dependent upon the Dominions for Trade than ever and the more men settled under the British Flag the better for Trade and Employment in Britain."

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

Referring to Trade with Russia the Premier reiterated the warning against expecting too much. He announced that the total trade under the Anglo-Russian agreement from January 1st to August 31st was £3,150,000 sterling including re-exports and the figures for the last three months showed acceleration in the rate of progress totalling £1,339,000 sterling but until Russia was restored to much better condition there was not much hope of British or any trade with Russia.

There were signs said the Premier of revival of some industries in Britain but it would be sanguine to predict early return to the normal. We had to convert the world's need of our goods into demand and demand into payment. Our export Credit Scheme needed amendment and Government had decided to guarantee hundred per cent. of the cost instead of 85 per cent. but the exporter would be liable on recourse to 57 and half per cent. risk, so the Government's risk would remain at 42 and half per cent.

With regard to method of operation the Premier said there had been some difficulty in commercial travellers abroad having to await enquiries with regard to the importer before looking the orders and it was now proposed that the Special Advisory Commission should fix a maximum to which each firm was permitted to trade and that would enable business in textile fabrics to be done abroad.

POSSIBILITIES IN THE COLONIES.

There were gigantic areas in the British Colonies awaiting remunerative development. What Mr. Chamberlain did in Nigeria showed how great possessions of the Crown in Africa repaid expenditure on the development. Mr. Churchill was following that fine example in making real endeavour to develop still further resources of these great rich possessions not merely in Africa but elsewhere in the Empire. Mr. Churchill had already placed or was making arrangements to place in the market about twenty millions sterling upon the credit of those colonies without any British guarantee for the purposes of development-mostly for engineering work—and undoubtedly this would appreciably affect the engineering Trade of Britain.

The premier pointed out that orders were tarrying in first place because the cost of production was too high and remedy for it must be provided by the employers and the workers and in second place because of the difficulty of raising capital at a price which would not unduly burden the enterprise. Government proposed that where they were satisfied that proceeds of any loans to be raised by Government in any part of the Dominions or the Colonies by any foreign Government, by any public authority, corporation or other body were to be applied towards carrying out of any capital undertaking or purchasing of articles to be manufacture in the United Kingdom for such undertaking Government might guarantee payment of interest and principal on loan provided that the application of loan was calculated to promote employment in the United Kingdom.—"Reuter."

HOME MEMBER IN CALICUT.

CALICUT, Oct. 19.

Hon'ble Sir William Vincent accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Knapp has arrived here to-day.—"A. P."

HE VISITS THE HOSPITALS.

CALICUT, Oct. 20.

Hon. Sir William Vincent accompanied by Hon. Mr. Knapp arrived here yesterday evening. In company of Mr. Knapp and Mr. E. F. Thomas, Hon. Sir William Vincent visited the Collector's Office and went round the Special Tribunal court putting questions to some prisoners who were in the verandah and visiting the outhouse where some undertrial prisoners were kept. He then visited the headquarters hospital and women and children's hospital where the victims to the Moplah atrocities were under treatment. The Honourable member keenly noted the sad condition of several in patients who had knife and bullet wounds. He had a chat with most of the patients Hupurath Vasudevan Namboodiri Adhikari of Arukhod, his peon and a karinsthan have been murdered. This has been confirmed by the long statements of a Namboodiri and Animal anderi issued by the District Magistrate last evening as a press communique.—"A. P."

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

ALL ABOUT THE BROTHERS.

It is the good fortune of the Brothers to have staunch friends. It is equally their good fortune to have strong critics. A friend writes to me that I am so infatuated with them that I refuse to see anything bad in them. He is right. It is the privilege of friendship not to be suspicious. But he is a bad friend who does not know his friend's weaknesses. I know those of the Brothers, but having weaknesses myself I am tender towards theirs. I feel that they are the best and the bravest among co-workers with whom I have had the privilege of working. So much for the general charge.

THEIR INCONSISTENCY.

But here is a particular charge against them, says a correspondent: "May I put before you the following problems, which I have even after a very long and deep deliberation, been unable to reconcile with the Non-Cooperation doctrine? Will you kindly say whether my difficulties are something real or only superficial?

"Non-Cooperation requires that no accused should give any help whatsoever to the proceedings in the British Court in which he is tried. But, is not the statement given by the Ali Brothers a sort of help given to the Court? This the Crown prosecutor himself made clear, when he said that his work was much lightened by the utterances of the accused.

"I know, that the Brothers themselves forestalled this objection, and so cleared this fact at the outset in the statement by saying, that they propose to give the statement not in order to help the Court, but to remove from the people's mind the wrong idea that sedition and preaching disaffection in the army, which were the charges brought against them, were new crimes committed by them. They said, that the purpose of their statement was to show to the public that they were not guity of any new crimes, but only of those which they felt in duty bound to commit and which they have long been committing.

"Hence you are in duty bound to disseminate disaffection towards the Government everywhere. The Brothers too have often declared at the top of their voice that it is sin to serve in the British ranks. Hence there was no need at all for giving any statement such as the Brothers have given, just as it is no use repeating the oft-told story. And even granting there was a need for making the statement, well it should have appeared in the press, and not been submitted in Court. As it is, the Court no doubt derived help from the statement. I think that I have sufficiently shown and proved the inconsistency between the Brothers giving the statement and the Non-Cooperation doctrine.

"The second problem which perplexes me is this. We have not as yet launched on civil disobedience. Hence we all must obey at present the orders of the British officials. Even you did not infringe the order which prohibited you from entering Malabar. If so, was it proper for Maulana Mahomed Ali to disobey the Magistrate of Karachi and lose temper with him, when he asked him to sit down? Was this not an express breach of the Magistrate's order? Was it creditable to Maulana Mahomed Ali to ask the Magistrate whether he did not believe in God; and to decline to sit down when asked to do so and say, 'Let me see what you can do?'

"To my mind, even when civil disobedience is started, we all must be humble. A Non-Cooperator must be humility incarnate. He must never under any provocation whatsoever lose temper or show any force. He must not know impudence except in name only. If these remarks be just, this action of the Ali Brothers is wholly unjustifiable, and may well be reckoned as a piece of impudence, pardon me for using this word.

"I think it would have been far better, far more prudent and worthy of leaders like the Ali Brothers to have remained tongue-tied, as it were, in the Court instead of helping it in any way or behaving with the authorities impetuously."

The All-India Congress Committee based its decision upon my advice. I owe it perhaps to the public to give my reasons. The statement enables the accused to declare his own position, and if it is made before the Court, it is permanently on record. Moreover I have faith in India's ability to win Swaraj during the year. I expect tens of thousands to be in gaol before Swaraj is established. I expect the Swaraj Parliament to discharge all Non-Cooperation prisoners who have not been proved guilty of moral crimes. The statements will be a valuable aid to the judges under Swaraj. Again I am most anxious, that criminals do not take advantage of Non-Cooperation and making no statement leave the public to infer their innocence. A statement to satisfy this test must always be brief, to the point and not at all argumentative.

Maulana Mahomed Ali's statement does not fall under that category. He entered into a long and elaborate dissertation of the law of Islam. He evidently 'used the Court' not for defence, but for advertising the cause. People have read his statement before the Court with avidity. If he had written it as an essay, it would have fallen flat. I am therefore prepared neither to condemn nor defend the statement.

It could certainly have been much briefer. But it has become impossible for Maulana Mahomed Ali to be brief. I have known him to take an hour over his speech under a promise of being brief!

The second charge is more serious. In the refusal to sit down, there was no question of civil or uncivil disobedience. But it was a question of taste. All the scenes jarred on me. There was certainly no impudence, but there was unnecessary defiance. I admit that a Non-Cooperator should be all humility. And the behaviour of the prisoners was far from humble.

But I have again been unable to condemn the behaviour of the prisoners. They have answered a purpose and not a bad purpose at that. We are much cowed down. The courts have an overawing atmosphere about them. Respect for law and the courts is one thing. Fear of them is another. In my opinion, the Brothers and their fellow-prisoners were out (*sic!*) for mischief. They wanted to rob the courts and prisons of their terror. They therefore deliberately hurled defiance at the Court. If the Magistrate had entered into the humour of the situation, the Brothers would not have been assertive as they were. The Court wanted to stand on dignity. The Brothers would have none of it. I do not deny that there was a better way, but I verily believe that the Brothers have rendered a service to the cause even by their defiance They would have damaged the cause by putting on humility. They have once more proved themselves to be truthful and natural. That to me is their most lovable trait. We must remember, that we do want the present courts brought into disrepute, because we believe them to be disreputable. But whilst I cannot condemn the Brother's defiance, I do not present it as a pattern to copy. Those who try will fail. For let me tell the reader, that the Brothers have no feeling against the Magistrate, and I have no doubt that they are as courteous to the Magistrate when he is off the Bench as they are to me.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

The reader will perhaps better judge the scene from the following letter received from an eye- witness.

"You must have read the proceedings of the case in the Press but I consider it my duty to write to you the impressions of a silent spectator. At the very outset, an attempt was made to snub the 'Hero' accused but the unfortunate Mr. Magistrate was facing none else, but Maulana Mahomed Ali. The gentleman had his 'well merited rebuke.'

"I confess that it was for the second time in my life that I entered a court to hear a case. The recollections of the first experience are not sweet, but the second, and I hope the last but one, as the last has yet to come—has pained me. The so-called court of justice of Lord Reading's regime in a country governed by Law and order is in no way better than a theatre.

"Sir, I am wrong. The actors in a theatre play their part honestly to please the spectators who pay for their amusement. But the 'Daniel' of the British Court, whether white or black knows no such thing as fair play, and I am confident that justice is not the word in their dictionary.

"I am not a lawyer, so I could not follow the technical irregularities of the case, but if law has anything to do with commonsense, then I can dare to say that the whole show in the Khaliqdina Hall was one great farce the like of which I had never seen before.

"It was amusing to hear the witnesses and the way in which the conspiracy was being proved and the speech made by the Government Counsel in summing up the case hardly needs any comment.

"I have personally come to the conclusion that the making of a statement also in these courts is nothing but a cry in the wilderness unless it be to serve the purpose of propaganda in the form of a last appeal to the countrymen."

A CONTRAST.

Referring to the incident in the court of Mr. Dobbs where Mahashaya Mahabir Prasad Tyagi was slapped by the policeman Mr. Gandhi says:—

The resolutions passed at the public meeting held in Bulandshahs congratulate the accused on his self-control, bravery and resignation. But I have grave doubts as to the propriety of the use of the adjectives. Why did not the accused utter a word of protest? Why did he not refuse to be tired by the so-called Magistrate? The Magistrate clearly committed a crime, and so did the unwilling constable. Did the accused remain dumb because of love and humility? Silence or passivity must not be used as a cloak for fear or worse. Was not the attitude of the Brothers more manly and natural? There are occasions such as the one at Bulandshahr, when a man's own stength must be his sole protection. And I have no doubt, that the brothers, when they defied the court, had in mind the political debility of their countrymen.

HINDUSTANI IN COURT.

Dr. Kichlew deserves congratulations for his having declined to speak in English. Save on rare occasions we should certainly insist on giving evidence before the courts in our mother tongue. The best of us are at a disadvantage, when we have to speak or argue in English. And if all refused to use any but their own language, we should soon get rid of translators, and the judges will be obliged to know the language of the province in which they serve. In no other part of the world are judges ignorant of the language of the people among whom they dispense justice.

CAUSE OF DECAY.

A correspondent asks, "Is it not true that the loss of Hindu Kingdoms is on account of the people having attained to the highest order of spirituality? I do not think so. We know as a matter of fact, that the Hindus have lost each time for want of spirituality, in other words moral stamina. The Rajputs fought amongst themselves for trifles and lost India. Of personal bravery there was a great deal but of real spirituality there was a great dearth at the time. Why did Ravana lose and Rama with his monkeys win if it was not for the latter's spirituality? Did not the Pandavas win because of their superior spirituality? We often confuse spiritual knowledge with spiritual attainment. Spirituality is not a matter of knowing scriptures and engaging in philosophical dissussions. It is a matter of heart culture, of immeasurable strength. Fearlessness is the first requisite of spirituality Cowards can never be moral.

THE ROOT CAUSE.

The same correspondent further asks. Don't you think that the success of the present foreign Government is due to the oppression of the poor, the weak, of the so-called untouchables by the higher classes? This oppression by us of our own kith and kin is certainly the root cause. It is a fall from spirituality. The curse of foreign domination and the attendant exploitation is the justest retribution meted out by God to us for our exploitation of a sixth of our own race and their studied degradation in the sacred name of religion. Hence is it that I have put the removal of untouchability as an indispensable condition of attainment of Swaraj. Slave-holders, ourselves, we have no business to qarrel with our own slavery if we are not prepared unconditionally to enfranchise our own slaves. We must first cast out the beam of untouchability from our own eye before we attempt to remove the mote from that of our 'masters.'

EVEN AGAINST WOMAN.

Mrs. Sen Gupta is a cultured Englishwoman married to a cultured Bengali. Whilst Mr. Sen Gupta was under arrest, Mrs. Sen Gupta went out to the cloth-bazar in Chittagong to tell the consumers to buy Khadi and avoid foreign cloth. This was a serious offence for a woman to commit, and therefore she received a notice under section 144 ordering her to desist. She has obeyed the notice because of the Congress embargo. Whatever may be said of men, Mrs. Sen Gupta could not be suspected of any intention to create trouble or offer any intimidation. Her inspiring presence would no doubt have shamed buyers into abstaining from going to foreign cloth dealers. And that would have been bad from the Magistrate's standpoint. The order therefore, is a virtual prohibition against Swadeshi propaganda. But it will not surprise me in the least, if this Government which chiefly rules to protect merchandise in foreign cloth must end when foreign cloth is boycotted. The Government must grow maddar with the progress of real Swadeshi.

ECHO FROM GAUHATI.

What has happened in Chittagong has been copied in Gauhati. There the workers have been prohibited from peacefully warning consumers against making purchases of foreign cloth for the Puja holidays. The order is issued against "all persons within Gauhati municipality to abstain from intimidating or causing annoyance to all persons engaged in sale or purchase of goods by threats or shouts or gestures or show of force, to obstain from loitering in the public roads or in the neighbourhood of shops or markets for purposes aforesaid to abstain from doing other or any such acts as are likely to cause annoyance to persons lawfully engaged or disturbance of public tranquility." Mr. Bardoloi who has wired the text adds, "This is only a device to stop peaceful picketing."

THE REMEDY.

I would advise workers to be chary of cloth picketing except when it become imperatively necessary. But when it does, the Working Committee has now given leave to disregard orders like the Chittagong and Gauhati ones, and fearlessly continue picketing, and court imprisonment. Prisons will be palaces, when we fill them for Swadeshi which is the oxygen of national life.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MYSORE, Oct. 19.

At the Representative Assembly on Tuesday, 47 members spoke in all on the Miller Committee Report, affording Government a comprehensive survey of the whole question discussed, closing with the submission of a lengthy memorial by over thirty Brahmin signatories.

Women franchise and Repeal of Press Act were the subjects next taken up which engaged the whole of the afternoon, while the former was lost by 19 votes when put in the open Assembly, and the latter elicited Government's promise of an early reconsideration of the subject.—"A. P."

P.S TO HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

The "Bengalee" understands that Dr. D. N. Mullick of Indian Educational Service, Professor, Presidency College, has been appointed as the Private Secretary to Sir William Meyer, High Commissioner for India in London.—"A. P."

Sores from Wrist to Elbow

"Completely Healed"

Our portrait is of Mr. John Kidd, of 17, Mill Lane, Kilmarnock, Scotland, who writes:—"My right arm became covered with sores from wrist to elbow and was useless for over two years. I tried different ointments and so-called cures, but they never did me any good. Then I tried your 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and the sores soon began to heal up and power began to come back to my arm, so I persevered with the Mixture, and after having four bottles am glad to say my arm is completely healed up and I have now the full use of it." In a further letter over a twelvemonth later Mr. Kidd writes: "I have had no return of my complaint; my arm is still as sound as a bell and never troubles me in the least."

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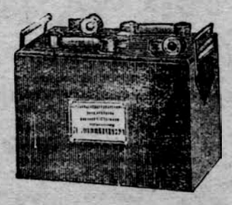

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PROTEST MEETING

OF THE

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU

AGAINST

THE BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

TO BE HELD AT THE

TOWN HALL

On SATURDAY, the 22nd October 1921 at 5-15 p. m. (S.T.)

MANY PROMINENT CITIZENS WILL TAKE PART IN THE PROCEEDINGS.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS WILL BE MOVED:—

Resolution 1.—This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber & Bureau puts on record its sense of grave dissatisfaction at the decision of the Government of Bombay refusing to make The Development Department a "Transferred" subject, and considers that their action in having treated, and in continuing to treat that Department as "Reserved" subject is a breach of the constitution and usurpation of a function intended by the Legislature to be transferred to popular control.

Resolution 2.—That in the opinion of this public meeting the Commitee associated with the Development Department should be more representative of all interests and should have more powers of control and should act as an administrative Commitee rather than an advisory Committee.

" 3.—That in the opinion of this public meeting the Development Department of the Government of Bombay should adhere in the question of suburban development, to the development, to the Town planning principle instead of the principle of wholesale acquisition.

4.—That the Chairman of this Committee be authorised to send to the Government of Bombay, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State for India the resolution passed at this meeting.

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